

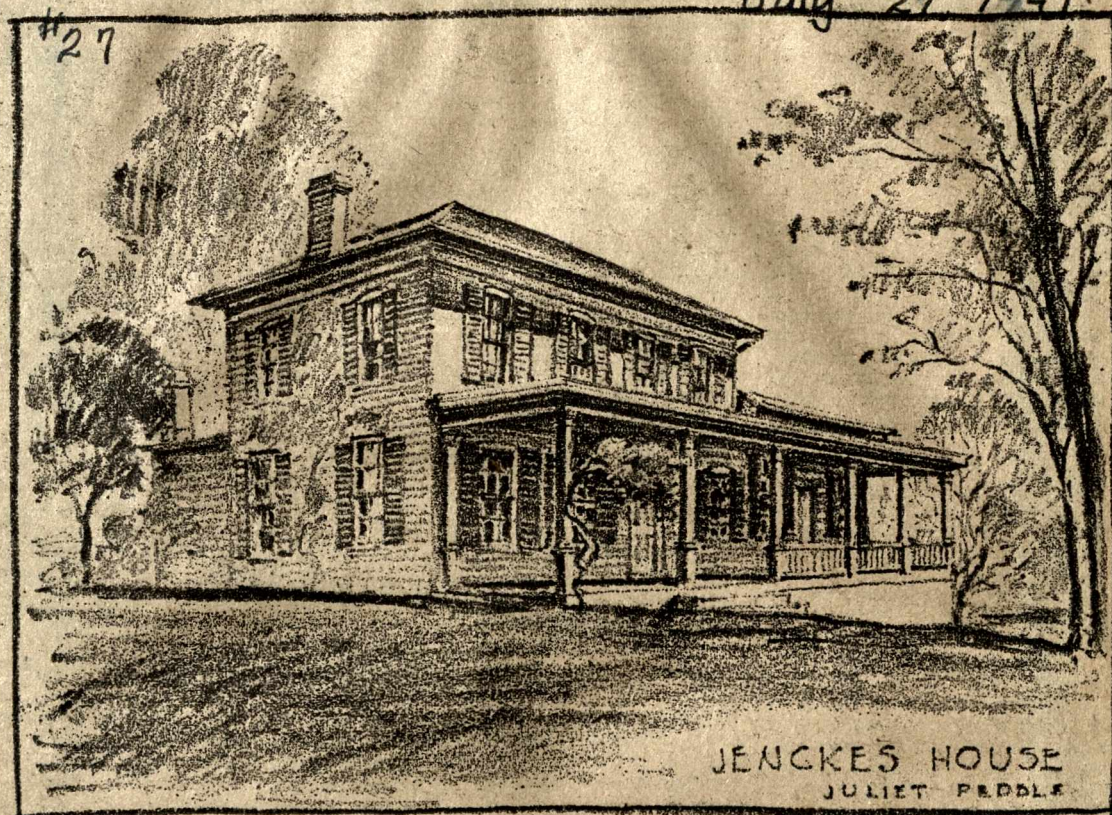
HISTORIC HOUSES DRAWN BY JULIET PEDDLE

Asbury Chapel
Baldwin Presbyterian Church
Ball House (Dr. E.V.)
Ball House (W.J.)
Baptist Church
Barbour, Corey House
Barbour, Daniel House
Bethesda Church
Blackman, Truman House
Blake House
Boudinot House
Brile House
Buntin's Hotel
Carr House
Chamberlain House
Christian Church
Clark House
Congregational Church
Court House (First)
Davis House
Deming, Demas House
Dowling House
Farrington House
G.A.R. Memorial
Gilbert House
Gilbert House (1st house of Curtis)
Gilbert House (2nd house of Curtis)
Gilbert, Joseph House
Gookins House
Heustis House
Hulman, Herman House
Hulman, Theodore House
Hudson, James H. House
Jenckes House
Jewett House
Lambert-Dickson House
Link House
Linton House
McGregor House
Markle House
Markles Mill
Naylor, George House
Old German Methodist Church
Old Otter Creek Union Church
Paddock House
Preston House
Rose, Chauncey House
Ross, John C. House
St. Joseph's Church
St. Mary of the Woods First Academy Building
St. Mary of the Woods Early Parich Church
St. Stephen's Church
Samule Merry House
Seminary

Sibleytown School
Spring Hill (Home of Col. R. W. Thompson)
Steele House (no original)
Terre Haute & Richmond Passenger Freight Station
Terre Haute Female College
Terre Haute House
Turner House
Universalist Church
Voorhees, Daniel House
Warren House
Watton Inn
Weatherwax Tavern

Early Types of Buildings In Vigo County—XXVII

July 27, 1941



The Jenckes home which stood on the present site of Highland Lawn cemetery. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute architect and artist.

ONE of the very early houses built in Vigo county was the house erected by John and Daniel Jenckes on a site now included in the Highland Lawn cemetery.

The Jenckes family came to Vigo county from Providence, R. I. John came out first in 1816 and his brothers, Daniel and Bowers, followed a little later. The father made the trip by carriage—rather an unusual and notable trip in that day. The brothers had taken up a claim of 3,000 acres which included the cemetery and other adjoining land. Their father had the eastern idea of building a "Mansion House" and influenced his sons to build a few miles from town on their farm land rather than in the village. In 1820 or 1821 they erected a substantial story and a half brick house which was known as "The Hills."

Another brother, Joseph, was married in the east to an Isabelle Greene and brought her to this house to live about 1833.

I have not been able to locate any more information about the early form of the house than I give

you here and since it is inadequate for a restoration drawing, I am reproducing the house as it was in later years after certain alterations had been made to the original structure.

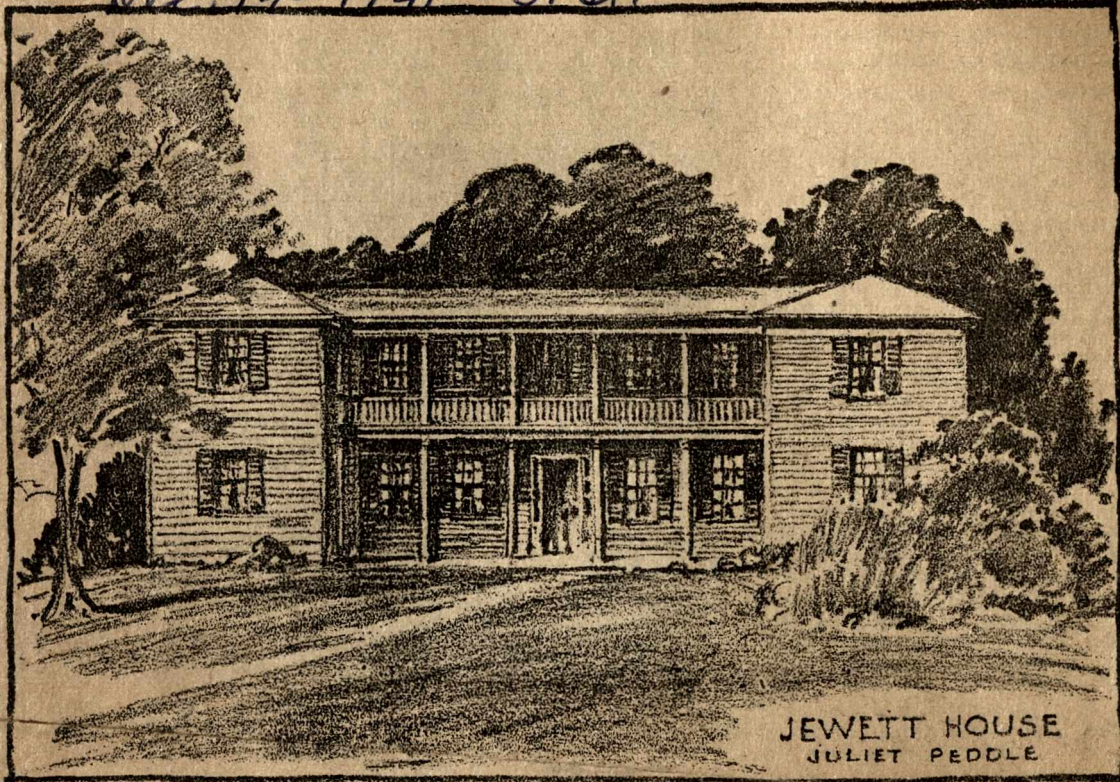
An early account of this house says that the second story and veranda were added during the Civil War period. In studying the house it seems to me that there may have been other modifications to the structure at some time as the low wing to the right has different characteristics from the two story portion.

About 300 feet south of the residence was a brick yard where the hand-made brick used in the construction of the house were made.

The Jenckes family did not live in the house during the latter part of its existence, and in the years immediately preceding its removal it was occupied by the caretaker of the cemetery. The house was torn down about thirty years ago and the location is now marked by the Jenckes monument on the top of the south hill in Highland Lawn cemetery.

Early Types of Buildings and Homes In Vigo County

Dec. 14-1941 - J. St.



The Jewett House, Which Stood Near Fourteenth and Sycamore Streets. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE JEWETT HOUSE was located between Chestnut and Sycamore streets near Fourteenth street in the open part of the block which is unoccupied today.

Mr. Merrick A. Jewett came to Terre Haute from the east shortly before Christmas in 1834 to organize a Congregational church here. Though the people of the town were very hospitable to the newcomers, their first arrival was tinged with sadness, for on Christmas Day their small son was accidentally shot and killed by a neighbor child. Mr. Jewett organized the church, however, on Dec. 30, and worked hard to build it up and erect a church building, and he became much loved in the community. He served the church until 1860 when he resigned. His death occurred in Texas on April 3, 1874.

Mr. Jewett evidently intended to establish himself permanently in Terre Haute for in 1835 he bought up a large tract of land east of the city and built his home there. The deed to the property is in the name of Mrs. Mary M. Jewett. I think they must have seen that the city was due to grow in that direction and bought the property as an investment for they began subdividing in 1852. In 1854, 1866, 1870, 1872 and 1873 other portions of the property were subdivided, the last one being the land around the home site. Following Mr. Jewett's death the property passed through several hands, being purchased by Emma Hoff in 1893. The site is owned today by F. W. Hoff and Otto Hoff.

Early Architecture.

I have not been able to find an adequate picture of the house, but have based the above illustration on an old newspaper reproduction and the present day appearance of a portion of the house which still exists.

I am told that the house was "T" shaped, the long dimension lying east and west. The plan was something like the second Curtis Gilbert house, I think, except that it was a two-story house. The center portion was back and the east and west wings were of frame. The entrance was in the center and there was a spacious center hall with a stairway in it and rooms on each side. There were at least two other stairs in the two wings

of the house. I have wondered if the brick portion of the house may not have been built first and the wings added later because of the change in materials, but I have no knowledge that this was the case. A suggestion that the house was built in 1836 seems probable as a mortgage is recorded in 1837 which may have been taken to cover the construction of the house.

I do not know much about who lived in the house after the Jewetts, but I find that the Smith family lived there for eight or ten years previous to 1896, and Mr. Robert J. Smith has helped me with the description of the house when they lived there.

The original approach was from the remote National road, but by the time the Smiths lived there it had been changed to a diagonal walk from the house down to the corner of Fourteenth and Chestnut. Later, when Chestnut was built up, the approach was from Fourteenth street. Some time after 1900 the Hoffs decided that it would be more satisfactory to tear down the center and east portions of the house, which were by that time in rather a bad state of repair, and move the west wing over to the corner of Sycamore and the alley where it now stands with a small wing added to it. The shell is there but the interior has been refinished, and there is very little to suggest the original house except the unusually large rooms and the very high ceilings.

Social Center.

This is another of the interesting early houses of Terre Haute whose occupants helped to mould the life of the early town and which are now gone from us except in memory.

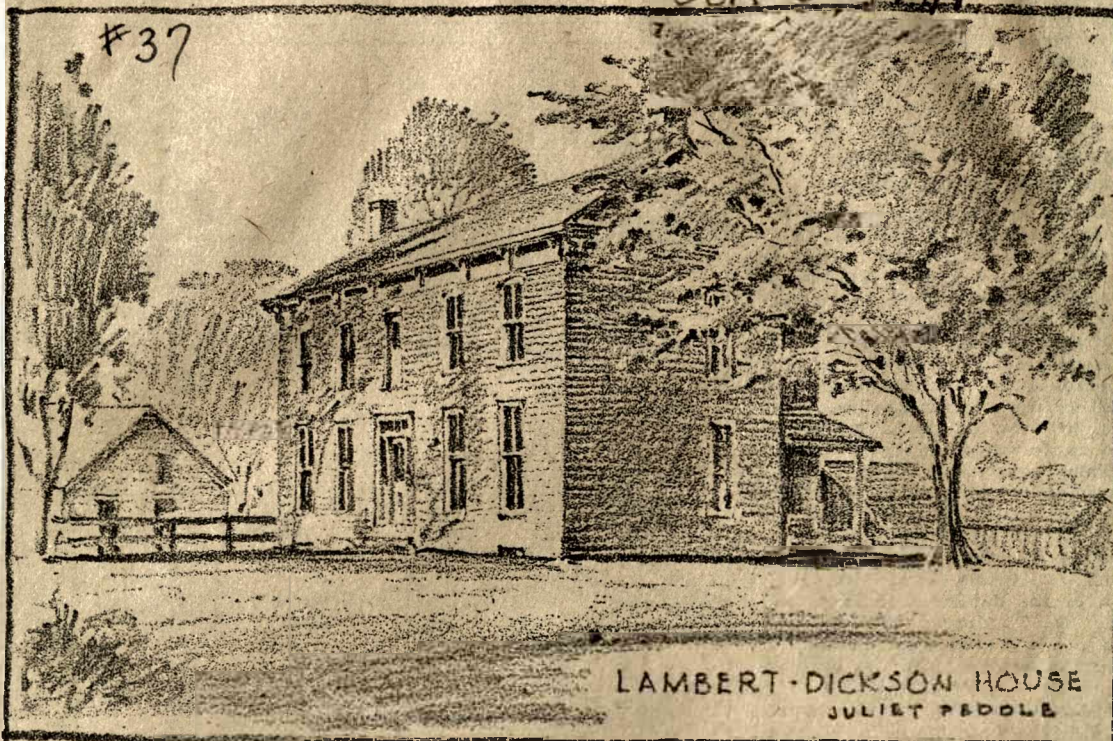
The father of Robert Smith was E. M. Smith, a pioneer resident here. He conducted a coal business at Tenth and Main streets, as it was known then. Two of the daughters of the family were Birdella Smith, now Mrs. Charles Whitlock, and Grace Smith, now Mrs. Anton Hulman Sr.

The spacious yard was a playground many Terre Hauteans will remember. The house stood on a high knoll, and in winter time the stretch down to Fourteenth and Chestnut streets was a fine place to which the youngsters would come from far and near.

Early Types of Buildings and Homes In Vigo County

Oct. 3, 1941

#37



LAMBERT-DICKSON HOUSE
JULIET PEDDLE

Lambert-Dickson House in Honey Creek township. Drawing by Juliet A Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE ABOVE HOUSE, which was originally on land owned by Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, is located on the Cantrell road, south of Terre Haute in Honey Creek township.

The land was taken out from the government by Lambert and Dickson in 1816. An important reason for selecting this particular piece of land was the existence of a good mill site on this part of Honey Creek. As I understand it, the first house was a frame or log house which burned down and Lambert, having a strong feeling against repeating the experience, built again with brick. The original brick house was a one story house only. It was enlarged later by adding the second story and the tradition of its being originally a one story house is borne out in slight differences in the character of the brickwork in the newer part.

After Lambert's death Mr. Dickson bought the property and owned it until 1856 when he sold it to Alexander McPheeters. Mr. McPheeters owned it for some years and then it passed through several hands and is now owned by Chris Schille.

The early dates on the house and mill are difficult to establish exactly, but Bradsby's history says the mill was built in 1816 and was the first mill in the county. Another item in the histories men-

tions a new road built to Lambert and Dickson's mill in 1819. It is probable that a house stood here from the time the mill was built, but I think it may not have been the brick house but a cabin. Lambert died before 1823 and as he is said to have been responsible for building the house of brick, it would have to have been built before that date. A mortgage of \$4,000 dated 1824 may indicate the time the brick house was built.

It is not known when the second story was added but, according to the memory of Alec McPheeters, there were two stories at least 80 years ago.

The Lamberts and Dicksons were sturdy, hard-working people interested in developing the community both physically and spiritually. They were among the little group who built the first school in the township and engaged Lucius Scott to come and teach there. They also were active in establishing the first church congregation which met in the homes until a building could be provided.

The mill has long since gone except for the masonry foundations at the dam which still can be seen from Cantrell road near the First Street road. The house, however, though changed, has been preserved and remains to remind us of two of the staunch pioneers who helped to build Vigo county.

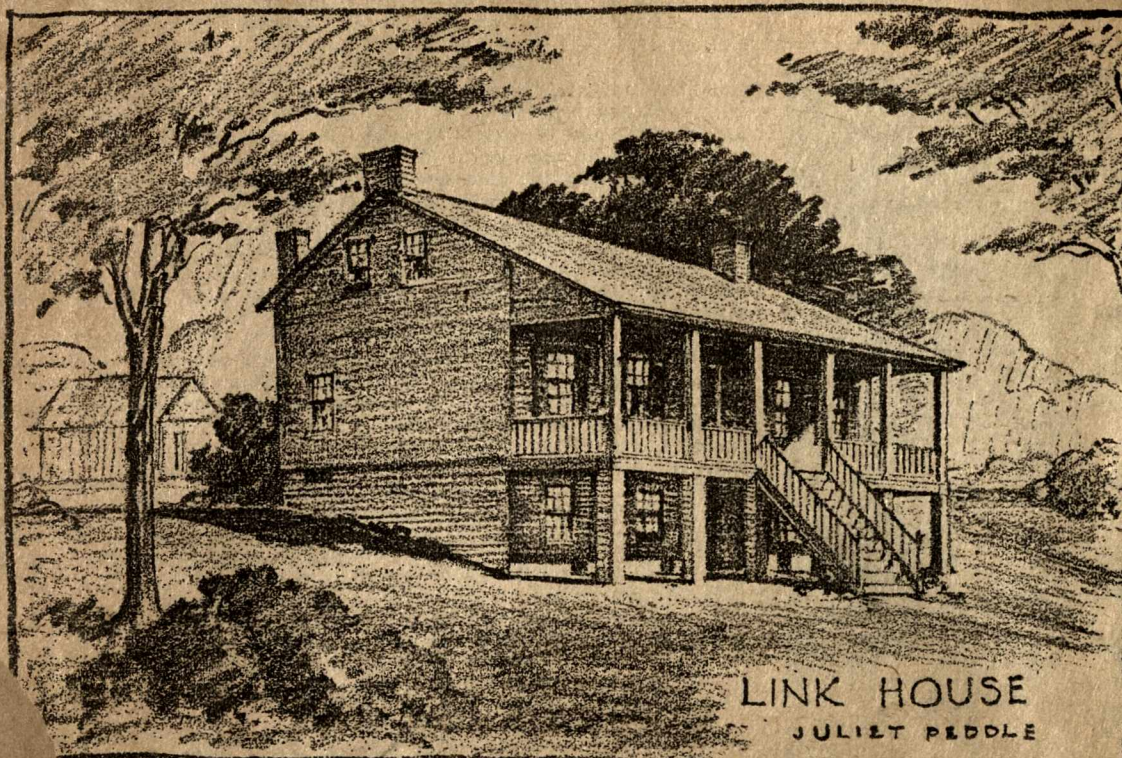
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EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN TERRE HAUTE

Dec. 28-1941 - Trib. St.



THE LINK HOUSE WHICH STOOD AT FIRST AND WILSON STREETS.

Drawing By Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE LINK HOUSE stood between Oak and Wilson streets on the west side of First street toward the edge of the bluff facing the river, a little north and west of the Terre Haute Ice, Fuel & Cold Storage Corporation.

The house has generally been known as the Link House though I think it is probable that it was not actually built by the Link family who owned and occupied it for many years. A newspaper account written about the time the house was taken down (around 1903) says that it was built 74 years earlier by "Jasper" Link. I believe that the name is an error and should be Casper as there is no other record in the courthouse or elsewhere which mentions Jasper but there are many references to Casper who fits into the known circumstances of the house. Using the date in the above mentioned article 74 years earlier than 1903 puts the construction about 1829. This is consistent with the style of the house but does not fit into the courthouse records of ownership which indicate that William and Joseph Montgomery owned the property from 1824 to 1830—1829 is so near 1830 that either of the next two owners might possibly have been one to build the house. John Britton bought the property from the Montgomerys and in the same year sold it to Joseph and Jacob Wallace. They owned the place from 1830 until 1858. From them it was sold to Eliza Wright who held it until 1864 when it appears as the property of Casper Link. The records indicate that Mr. Link died about 1885. This property passed to his granddaughter, Mollie Link, daughter of his son, Lewis. By 1903 we find the People's brewery about to build south of the house. The old house, by now having fallen into disrepair, was taken down clearing the First street frontage of everything for the new brewery.

I have found very little about the Wallaces, who may have been the ones who built the house, except that they were millers and came to Terre Haute quite early. They built a grist and saw mill along the river in the south end of town in

1823 and are still listed in 1834 in an early record as millers.

Of the coming of the Link family I know nothing until I find Casper mentioned in the first directory issued in 1858 as a grocer located at the corner of First and Sheets streets—first street south of Wilson. The same directory gives Joseph Wallace—a machinist, as living on First street between Oak and Wilson. This could easily be the house in question as Joseph Wallace was one of the owners then though the directory does not say which side of the street the house is on. Several times in later directories after 1864 Casper is listed at this latter address with the "west side of the street" added. The Link family have been associated with this house practically all of its life after 1864 and their name has come to belong to it.

Several early newspaper accounts of the house say it was considered one of the finest in the city when built, being both well constructed and well designed. It had an exceptionally fine location in the early town as it commanded a view of the river and was located in what was then a proper part of town for a fine residence. It is said the early owners of the house were very hospitable and entertained a great deal and often had overnight guests who come in for the trials at the courthouse. The Walnut street wharf was near enough to be a constant source of interest with the steamboats that plied the river loading and unloading there.

I am told Casper Link had a fine orchard and a rose garden which were a special pride to him, but the apple orchard sometimes became a problem in season when the small boys of the neighborhood also took an interest in it.

This is the first house I have come across which was situated on the bluff along the river though to judge from the map of 1854 there were others too. Even by 1854, however, we find packing houses, slaughter houses, and foundries and other industries encroaching on the river front. It must have been attractive, however, before the industrial development started, and I should like to have had a picture of the river bank before the forties.

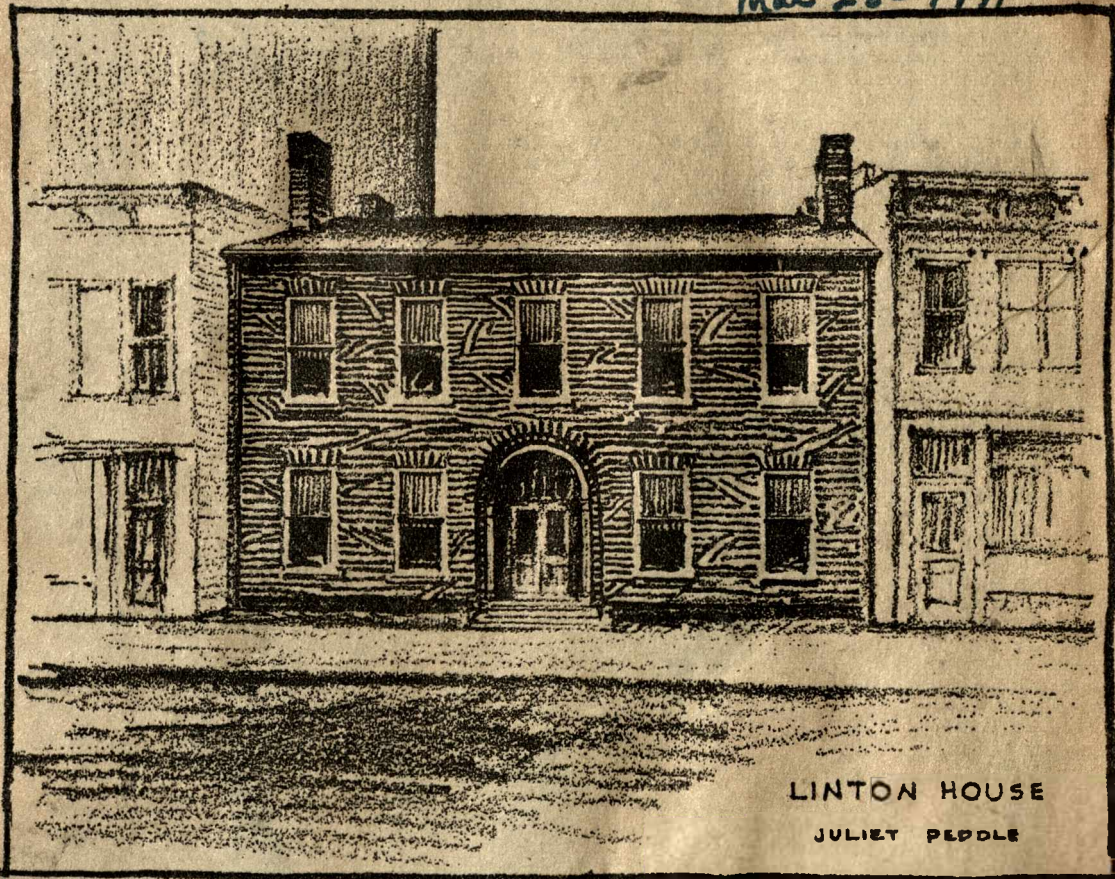
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Community Affairs File

Early Types of Terre Haute and Vigo Co. Homes^{no. 9} No. VIII

Mar 23 - 1941



LINTON HOUSE

JULIET PEDDLE

THE LINTON HOUSE, DRAWING BY JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE Linton House stands at 521 Ohio street and is occupied by the Maumee Collieries Company.

This house, built in 1830 by David Linton, was one of the earliest brick houses built here and was considered almost palatial at the time. It was originally located in the middle of the block bounded by Ohio, Walnut, Fifth and Sixth streets and was out of the town limits which then extended only to Fifth street. When it was built they say there were no houses between Fifth and Ohio and Second and Wabash, where Mr. Linton's store was located, and it was possible to call from the house to the store and make oneself heard!

In 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blake lived here for awhile, and they brought into the house one of the curiosities of the neighborhood—a piano—the first one in Terre Haute, and they claimed it was the first one to be brought across the Alleghenies.

At some time not long before 1879, Fred Ross purchased the house and in 1879 moved it forward to its present location. The moving of a brick house was considered quite a feat, and they engaged a Chicago firm, Baumbard & Sheeler, to do the work. There was a crowd around the house the whole time it was being moved watching the work, and the newspaper even gave it a write-up.

The purpose of moving the residence was to con-

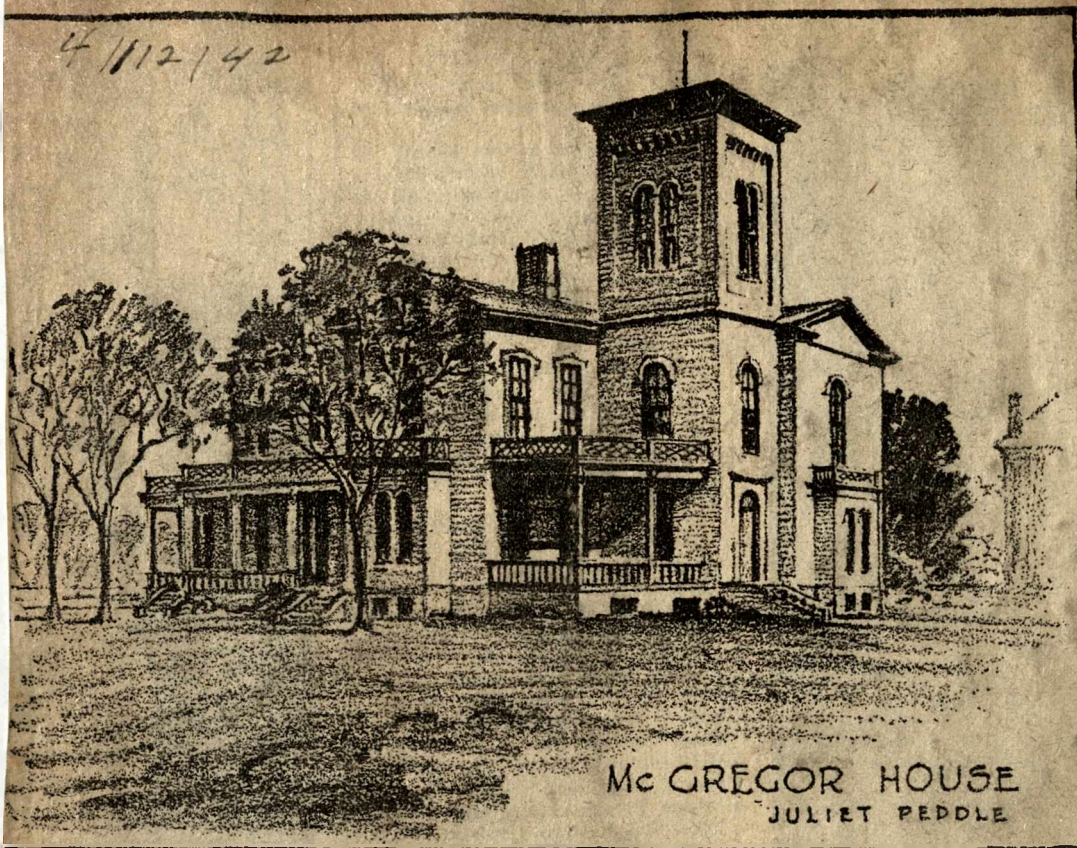
vert it to business uses as the neighborhood was obviously being taken over by business and was no longer suitable for residential purposes. It has been used for business every since then.

Mr. Ross sold the property to Miss Susan Hemingway, the niece of Chauncey Rose, and it now belongs to the Rose Polytechnic.

I am told that only minor changes have been made within the house and that it is essentially unchanged with the quaint stair hall in the center and two rooms on each side both up and downstairs. From the appearance of them, I would judge that many of the original doors are still in the house though some have had an upper wooden panel replaced by glass to make it more suitable for office use. There are two mantels which might easily be the originals, though I have not been able to verify this.

The fact that the house was built of a more or less permanent material like brick and could be converted to business uses has prevented its being wrecked to make way for the inroads of the downtown area as so many of our older houses were, and if it continues to have the good care it now receives, there is no reason why it should not stand here for years to come.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN TERRE HAUTE



The McGregor Mansion, which stood at Sixth and Chestnut streets, where the Knisely and Mary Stewart Apartment Buildings now stand.

McGREGOR HOUSE, NO. 64.

THE McGregor House, sometimes called the Mansion House, stood at the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

The beginnings of this house are not entirely clear, but the deed records show this plot was first purchased from the Terre Haute Land Company by Robert McCabe in 1826 and Mr. McGregor purchased it from him in 1846. Every account I have found of the house says it was built immediately following the Civil War by Mr. McGregor, but I find on the map of 1854 a house, rather a large one, in the correct location. One early article says there was already a seven-room brick house on the property when Mr. McGregor bought it, which is probably the house shown on the map, though it seems large for a seven-room house. Since Mr. McCabe was the previous owner, this house would have been built by him. The directory of 1858 lists Mr. McGregor as living at this address at that time, so he seems to have lived in this first house before the one shown above was built. The location of this house on the same site as the old one leads me to wonder whether the old one might not have been incorporated in the new one. I have no evidence except the location to support this theory and as it was not unusual to tear down an old house to build a new one, this may have been done.

Alexander McGregor was born in Scotland in 1805, coming to America in 1829. He spent a few years in Cincinnati, where he had brothers, and in 1833 he came to Terre Haute with a stock of hardware and started a store here. Later he was in the grocery business and in 1849 he was associated with Mr. McKeen and Mr. Warren in pork packing. In 1853 he purchased a distillery started by Smith and Buntin, which seems to have been rather a profitable venture. He retired in 1872 and died in 1884.

Mr. McGregor married twice—his first wife was Mary J. Stewart, whom he married in 1845. They had two sons, James and another, who died, and daughters, Mrs. J. D. Herkimer and Mrs. Frank

McKeen. In 1871 he married Miss Orintha Archer, who had one son, Alexander.

One of the early histories tells of a J. H. Williams, associated with H. E. Clift in operating a planing mill here, who previous to this association had been a carpenter and joiner and an excellent designer. Mr. Williams is credited with designing and superintending the construction of the homes of J. S. Beach and Alexander McGregor. He was working independently during the nine years preceding 1865 and that would put the construction of the above house during this period. Its style is consistent with this time and I am sure that the house as shown above dates from this period. The Clift & Williams planing mill stood at Ninth and Eagle streets.

During the years following Mr. McGregor's death the house was rented much of the time. In 1902 it was taken over by the Indiana State Normal School and opened as a residence hall for young women under the Y. M. C. A. The house was completely renovated and suitably furnished. Mrs. McKeen, who still owned the building, was very generous in helping put it in good shape and make it attractive for the young people who were to live there.

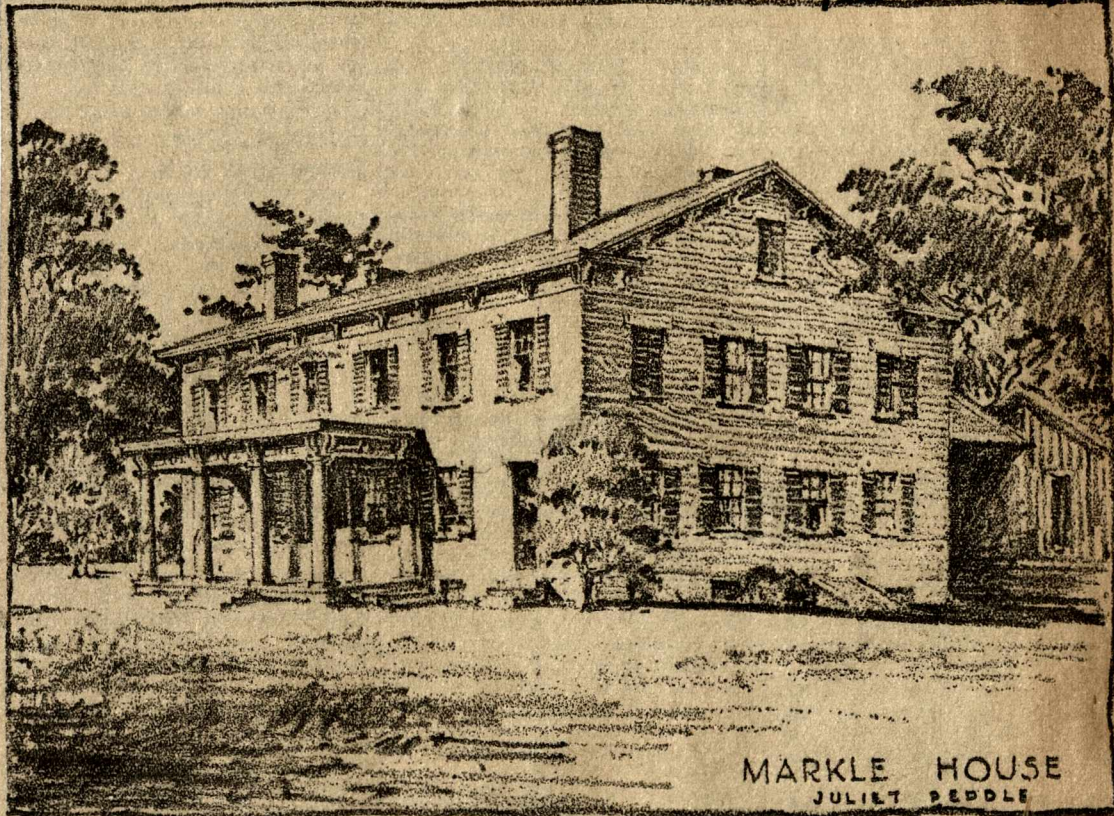
At the time it was built the house was considered one of the largest and finest in town. Everything was well built and all the rooms were in proportion to the drawing room, which was 20 feet wide by 40 feet long. It was set well back from the street and at the time it was constructed it was the only house in the block, the rest of the block being devoted to orchard, gardens, etc.

The above drawing was made from a small illustration in The Normal Advance of June, 1907, and probably differs in some details from the house as it appeared in the sixties and seventies, especially as regards planting and other features such as walks, drives and fences, but I believe there were no great changes in later years.

More recently the house was torn down and on part of the site was constructed the Mary Stewart Apartments.

TYPE OF EARLY TERRE HAUTE HOMES NO. V

Feb 23-1941



THE MARKLE HOME, EAST OF NORTH TERRE HAUTE. DRAWING BY JULIE B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE MARKLE HOUSE, although not within the town site of early Terre Haute, belonged to the early community which centered in Terre Haute. It is located north of the city just east of North Terre Haute and across the road from the old mill site which is a familiar landmark to most of us in this area.

The house was built by a son of Major Abraham Markle, who brought his family out to Indiana in 1816. Major Markle saw a future for this location as a town site and had a hand in the laying out of the original town of Terre Haute. He also hunted out the most desirable mill site he could find in the vicinity and built his mill there in 1817. About the same time he built a frame house across the road, where he lived.

The major's son, Henry, followed him at the mill. He was followed by his brother Fred, and it was this son who, in 1848, built the house illustrated above.

The new house was built farther back from the

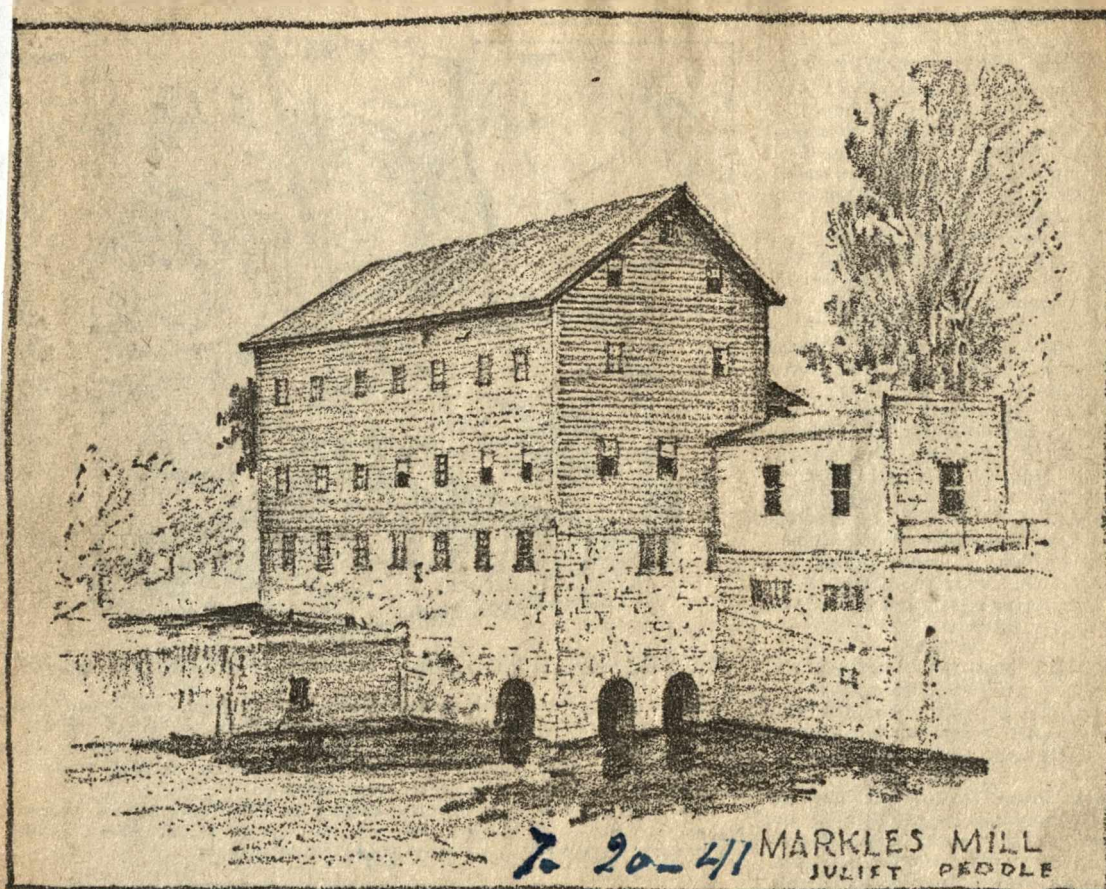
road but near the old one. The original frame house is gone now but stood there until very recently.

In the course of time the mill was sold to Mr. Hansel, but the house has remained in the Markle family, being occupied at present by the W. D. Markle family.

This house is quite a large one. I am told that the north end on the first floor had offices in it, and there was a stair to the rooms above, separate from the main house stairs, where the boys' rooms were.

The general proportions of the building are characteristic of the Greek revival period, and the windows and porch columns are quite definitely of this time. The cornice, however, begins to show signs of the period which followed, in the use of brackets. The house reflects the kind of dignified prosperity which had been achieved in this part of the country by the middle of the century, the kind of a house that is built to last and has done so.

Types of Early Buildings In Vigo County—XXVI.



Famous Old Mill Which Stood on Otter Creek at Forest Park, Destroyed by Fire Three Years Ago. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

MARKLE'S MILL was located east of North Terre Haute on Otter creek at a spot now marked only by the old stone foundations of the mill and the dam.

This mill was built by Abraham Markle who came out to Indiana with his family in 1816 and took up rather large tracts of land in this vicinity. He selected the most desirable site he could find for a mill which he constructed here and built his home across the road.

Mr. Markle employed Ezra Jones to build the mill which was started in 1816 but not in use until 1817. This was the first mill in the immediate vicinity and was very important to the early settlers here not only because it made it possible to convert their grain into flour for their own use, but because their surplus crop could better be shipped in that form and as whiskey which was also made here at this time. He also used some of his power for a saw mill.

Abraham's sons Henry, and later Fred, followed him at the mill. Fred's son, W. D. Markle, followed his father and some fifty years ago sold it to a Mr. Creal of Burnett. His widow sold the mill to a man named Welch who in turn sold it to C. D. Hansel. Mr. Hansel had a lease on the building

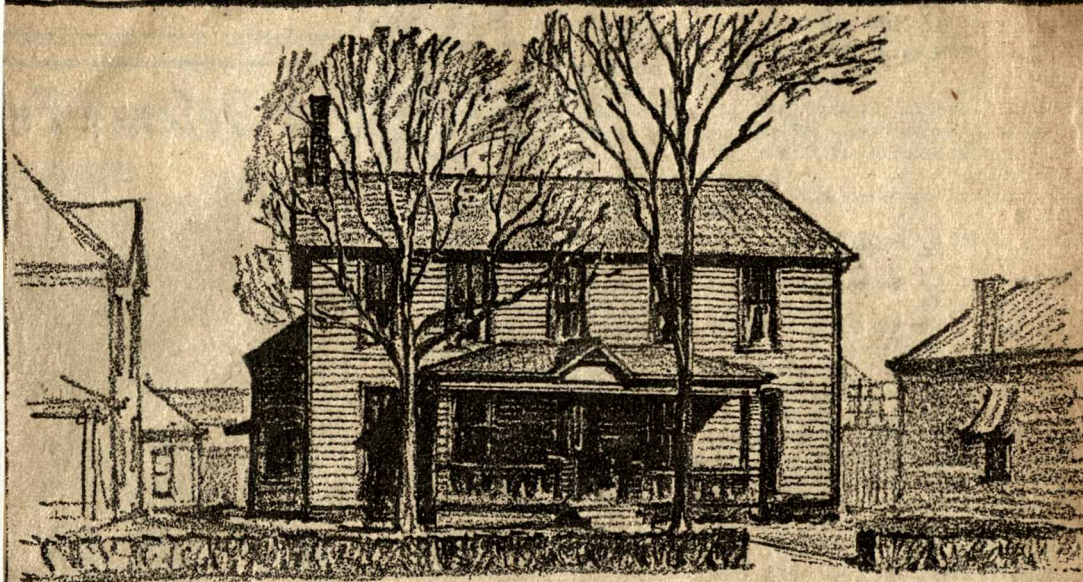
and had been operating the mill for a number of years before he purchased it. I find reference to additional construction work on the building in 1866 by Fred Markle, but no details as to just what was done at that time. I have no information of other physical changes until September, 1938 when it burned down, not only destroying the mill itself but an interesting collection of historical material which had been collected by Mr. Hansel. At the time it was destroyed it was said to have been the oldest mill in operation west of the Alleghenies.

Most of the other early buildings which are no longer in existence today have been torn down or moved either because they no longer filled their original purpose, or because business was encroaching on an area originally residential in character, or that they were not built well enough to last and were no longer fit for use.

The mill, however, was still doing a good business as a mill, was not in the way of any town development, and was sturdy enough to continue to function with normal care, and might have continued for years to operate as a mill if a disastrous fire had not completely gutted it and taken from us an early landmark which was both interesting and useful.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY

Index 1/18/42



SAMUEL MERRY HOUSE

JULIET PEDDLE

Samuel Merry Home at Sixth and Locust Streets. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Samuel Merry House stands on Locust street near Lafayette facing south in such a position that Sixth street, if cut through would pass through the center of the house.

Family tradition says the house was built by Samuel Merry who came to Terre Haute from New Jersey some time previous to 1840. In 1838 we find a title bond recorded in his name on the plot of ground where this house stands and this bears out the above tradition and also the story that the house is over one hundred years old.

Mr. Merry is listed in early directories as a teamster and also as the proprietor of a grocery store across the street. He seems to be remembered especially as a teamster, however, and this was no ordinary small local business but a part of a system of transportation of freight and bulky goods between Louisville and Terre Haute before either the canal or railroad was built to carry such goods. This sort of transportation continued even after the canal and railroad were completed, especially between points not otherwise connected.

Even down to 1875 Mr. Merry is listed as a teamster, for much work of this kind was still required. In 1868 and 1869 he is given as a mail carrier, and I believe this refers to his contract to transport the mails between the stations and the post office as it is known he had the contract for the work.

I have illustrated the house as it appears today

as no pictures have been found to show its original appearance. Mrs. Charles Boland, Jessie Merry, a granddaughter of Mr. Merry, spent much of her childhood here and tells me something of the way it looked at that time. The house was considered to be way out in the country at the time of its construction, and for many years, even after that part of town was built up, it stood alone in a large plot of ground bounded by Lafayette, Locust and Sixth street and extending some distance north. An iron fence surrounded the property in later years and many lovely flowers were in the garden. The front walk was bordered on each side with pinks.

The principal change on the front is in the addition of the large porch. The original one was a small portico with a railing around it. The windows had small panes as some in the rear still have and were provided with shutters.

In the entrance hall there is a very nice simple spiral stair, a very easy stair even for today and rather remarkably so for a day when steep stair were considered quite acceptable.

In 1882 the house passed to Mrs. Julia Merry upon the death of her husband. After 1901 it went through several hands being bought by Charles and Mary Hay in 1904. Mrs. Hay still owns and lives in the house.

A good many changes have been made inside and at the back, but it has been well cared for and the essential structure of the house is almost unchanged as seen from the front.

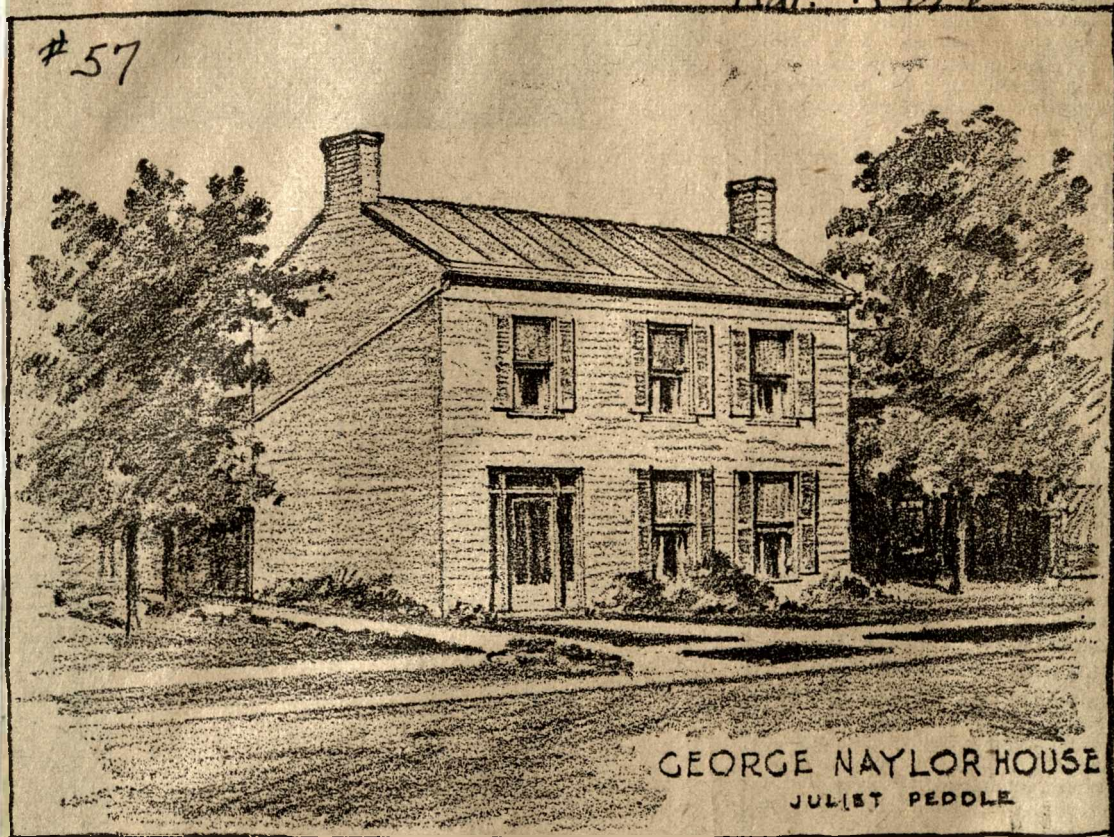
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Early Types of Homes In Terre Haute and Vigo County

Mar. 1, 1942



The Naylor House, on North Fourth, Near the Pennsylvania Railroad. Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Naylor House stands at 618 North Fourth street, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The deed records show that this, like much of the surrounding property, was subdivided by the Sibleys and the first purchase of this lot was made by Henry T. Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell held it until 1864 when he sold it to George W. Naylor. I have not been able to establish definitely who built the house but it is decidedly an earlier house than 1864, and I think it can be pretty safely assumed that it was built by Henry Rockwell. The directories do not tell me much about Mr. Rockwell or Mr. Naylor before 1864 though after this I find Henry T. Rockwell, who was then living out on Fourteenth street, listed the first time as a foreman at Warren's Pork Packing House and at a later date as a carpenter. I think the house was probably built in the forties from the general character of it but the frame portion at the rear may have been added later. The doors, trim, mantel and stairs in the front part of the house downstairs suggest this period.

George Naylor was the son of William Naylor, a native of Virginia, who first appeared in this part of the country as one of Harrison's soldiers when Fort Harrison was built, and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. He seems to have been more

or less identified with Terre Haute in later years though the histories speak of his settling here permanently in 1844. His son, George, was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and came to Terre Haute at the same time as his father. William Naylor, the father, was a contractor and built many miles of the National road as well as a number of buildings in Terre Haute. The county seminary was one of these.

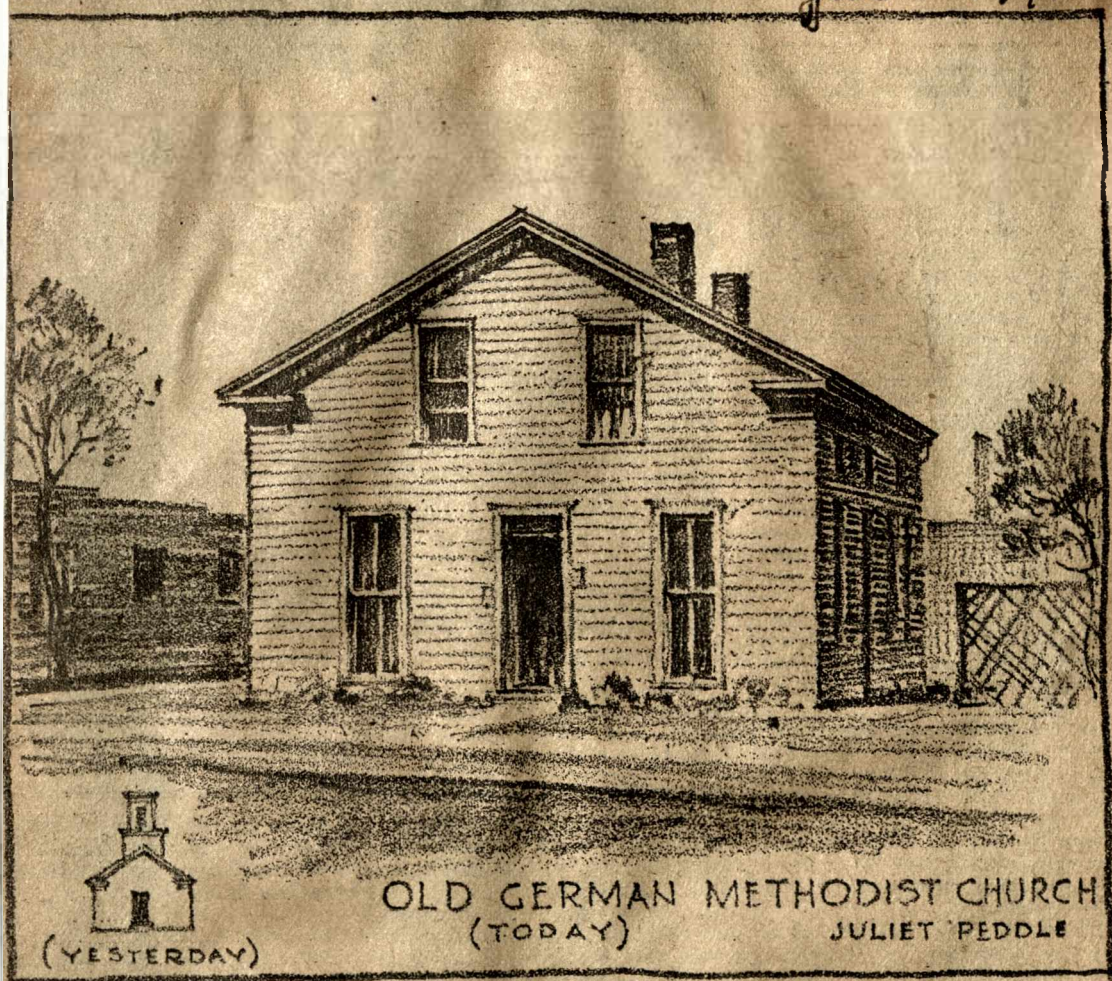
In 1861 George was given the appointment as mail agent on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad and in 1867 he was elected trustee of Harrison township.

The property passed out of the hands of the Naylor family in 1878 and after being held by three or four individuals for varying periods it is now owned by Mrs. Robert Brown who lives there today. The above illustration was made from a recent photograph with the entrance shelter eliminated and the shutters added as it is said to have appeared originally.

This is another of our early houses that were located near the old canal, whose environment was considerably changed because of the conversion of the canal into a railroad. This neighborhood has suffered less than most of those near the railroads, however, and this particular house has been especially well kept up.

Some Types of Early Buildings In Terre Haute—XXIV

Jul 6-1941



Drawing of the First German Methodist church, by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE German Methodist church, which has since become the Calvary Methodist church, was originally located on the north side of Mulberry street between Fourth and Fifth streets.

This first church building is still standing at the above location, though altered to be used as a residence now, and as I have been unable to find a picture of it in its original form, I have presented it as it appears today with a thumbnail sketch to suggest the original form as remembered by older members of the church.

The building was originally built for the use of the Second Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1846 and was referred to in the story about the Baldwin Presbyterian church. It was constructed shortly after the above date and later sold to the German Methodists. The German Methodist church had been organized in the fall of 1850 when Bishop James sent Rev. Conrad Muth out to preach in the Wabash valley. Eight preparatory members were taken into the church on Nov. 24, 1850. In February, 1851, the church was properly organized and the building built by the Presbyterians was purchased for their use. A parsonage was added in 1856. There is mention made in the records that in 1858 the circuit included Terre Haute, Poland and Greencastle. In this year

also they changed from oil lamps to petroleum lamps to light the church. They changed the illumination of the church again in 1863 when gas was introduced.

By 1879 the church was feeling the need for larger quarters and a lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets on which to erect a new building. It was 1881 before this was actually started, but by vigorously pursuing the matter the new parsonage was ready for occupancy and the Sunday school room available for church services Sept. 4, 1882. The church proper was not dedicated until April, 1883.

The congregation has continued to occupy this second church ever since, but some time after 1900, I believe, the name was changed to the Calvary Methodist church by which it is known today.

The classical lines of this early church are consistent with what one would expect of a church constructed before 1850 when the Greek revival was the predominating form. The original church is said to have had a simple steeple and a single entrance with no other openings in the front.

As is apparent, alterations have been made in the building, but even as it stands it gives quite an idea of the original church and is the only one of the churches built before 1850 which survives today.

Types of Early Homes and Buildings In Vigo County

April 20, 1941

#13



Drawing of Old Union Church, Made by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Architect and Artist.

THE OLD UNION CHURCH of Otter Creek township stands on Highway 41 one-quarter of a mile north of Otter Creek. For some years previous to the construction of the church the church-going people of the community had been meeting in each other's homes and in the school houses. Various denominations were represented in these meetings, principally the Methodists and Baptists, but none of them felt quite strong enough to "swing" a church alone. It was agreed to build a union church and submerge their denominational differences in their common need for a church. The deed to the property was dated 1839, and in January, 1842, rules were adopted for the use of the building so I think we may safely assume that the church was constructed shortly before that date.

In the course of time the requirements of the neighborhood changed and the building was no

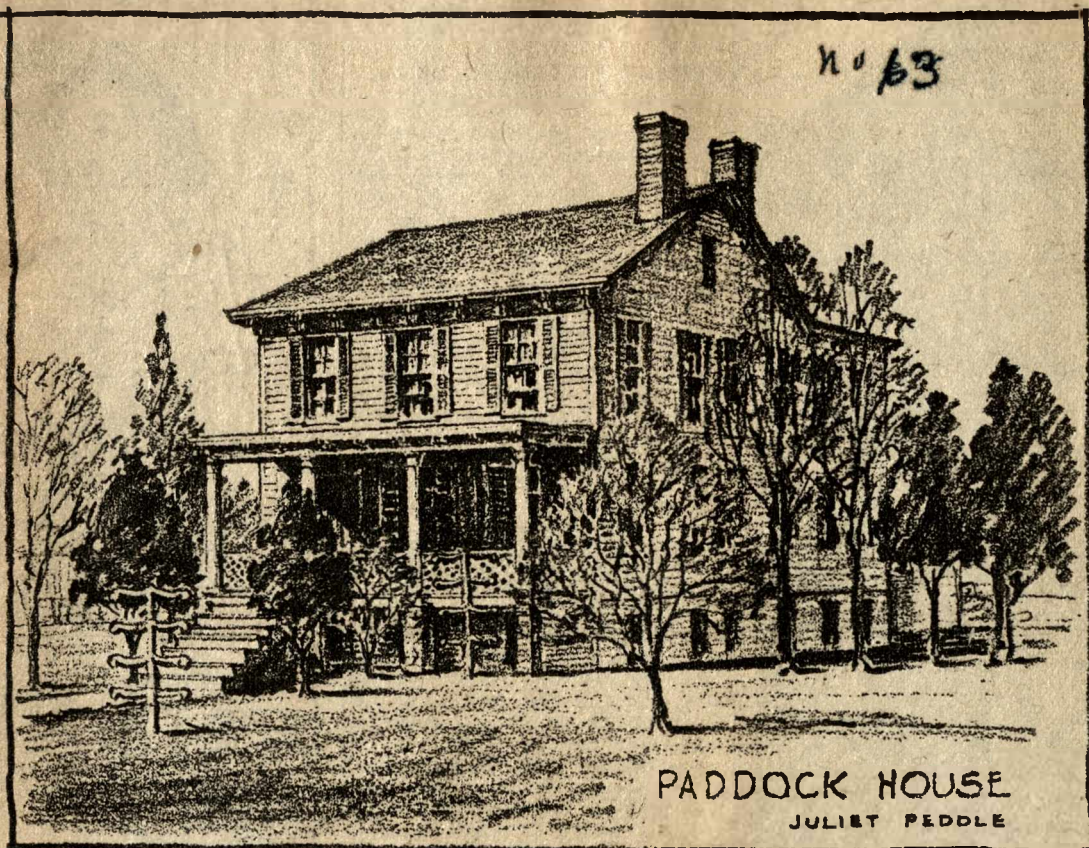
longer needed for its original purpose. In 1914 the King's Daughters purchased it and made such alterations as were necessary to provide living quarters in the back portion of the building, retaining the front part for their meetings and the basement as a dining room. The King's Daughters' cross appears on the front today. The living quarters at the back are regularly occupied by an elderly couple who make it their home and are in charge of the building.

In a very much simpler way this building suggests the Greek temple which is so well illustrated in the G. A. R. Memorial of last week's articles. The columns are not free standing here but columns are suggested by pilasters across the front and sides.

This is said to be the first church building in Otter Creek township. Though it has passed from actual church use it still shelters an organization which is interested in the welfare of its fellowmen.

226 4/5/42

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY



THE PADDOCK HOME WHICH STOOD NEAR NINETEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS.

Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE PADDOCK HOUSE was located on the south side of the old Bloomington road, now Poplar street, just west of the intersection with Nineteenth street.

Family tradition says that this house was built by William Paddock in the middle fifties. The records show that Benjamin Fuller bought the lot in 1851 from Nathaniel Preston, who subdivided the plat and that Mr. Fuller sold it to William Paddock in 1855. If I am correct about the house being built by Mr. Paddock, it would seem reasonable to suppose that it was constructed around 1856 or 1857 as tradition says it was.

William Paddock was the son of Ebenezer Paddock who came to this locality about 1818 or 1819 from Clark county, Ohio. William was born in Ohio and was brought here as a small child. Ebenezer was active in the community life in Vigo county in the early twenties when he is mentioned in one of the early histories as a county commissioner. The family seems to have lived in the country for at least a part of these early years.

When William started out for himself in life, he was first interested in pork and grain, from 1851 to 1865, but later switched to milling. In 1865 he was associated with Samuel McKeen in the milling business and continued until 1874 when he started the firm of William Paddock & Co., which organization later was known as the St. Louis Mills. These mills were located at Fifth street and the Vandalla Railroad where the Terre Haute Pure Milk Company is now located.

Mr. Paddock sold the above house in 1880 and

must have moved to the "Voorhees House" at that time as he purchased it in 1879.

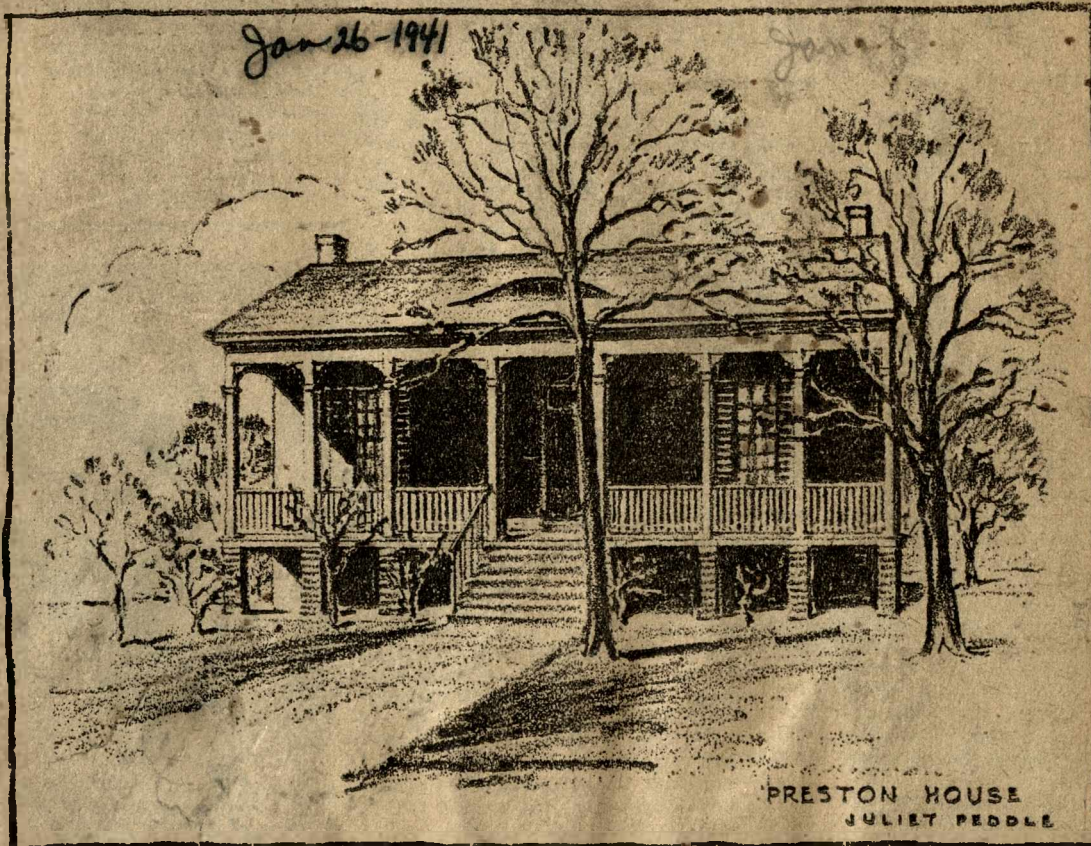
After Mr. Paddock sold the house to George Arbuckle, it changed hands three more times before it was sold to John D. Pugh in 1883. Various members of the Pugh family owned the house until 1907 when Horace Pugh sold it to John Burget.

About 1922 the property was purchased by the Catholic church, the house to serve as St. Patrick's convent, and the ground serving as part of the school grounds. I do not know exactly when the old house was moved to its present location, but it now stands at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Oak streets. The address is 462 South Eighteenth street, though the entrance is properly on the east side. When the house was moved it was veneered with brick and otherwise altered so that it is not readily recognizable today as the house illustrated above.

The Atlas of 1874 shows the house set well back from the road with a fence around the two corner frontages. The above illustration was made from a photograph taken when Mr. Charles Paddock was a boy and lived there. The fence is not apparent in the photograph but the photographer may have stood inside the fence, in which case it would not show.

The style of the house is in keeping with what was being done in the fifties which bears out the tradition of the construction date. The Paddock house was not far from the Davis house mentioned earlier in this series and was another of the interesting country homes which were located along the old Bloomington road in early days.

Types of Early Terre Haute Homes—Number One



By Juliet Peddle.

THE Preston House, which stands at Thirteenth and One-half and Poplar streets, is one of the oldest houses remaining to us of early Terre Haute, being built about 1833. The property was a farm at the time the house was built, so the house was not actually in the town, but the families who lived in these houses within a few miles of Terre Haute were part of the community and many of them had business interests in town as well as running their farms.

The house was constructed by Major Dewees who came up from New Orleans some years earlier. Very little is definitely known about him, but it is said that he was a Frenchman who left France

for political reasons, settling first in New Orleans, where he is supposed to have been a slave trader, and later coming to Indiana.

It would seem that he became attached to the style of architecture of the New Orleans houses during his sojourn there, and when he built his house it was in the Southern style rather than the style prevailing in this part of the country that he built. The high basement containing some of the living rooms of the house and the gallery across the front are the noticeable characteristics which identify it with the southern houses of this period.

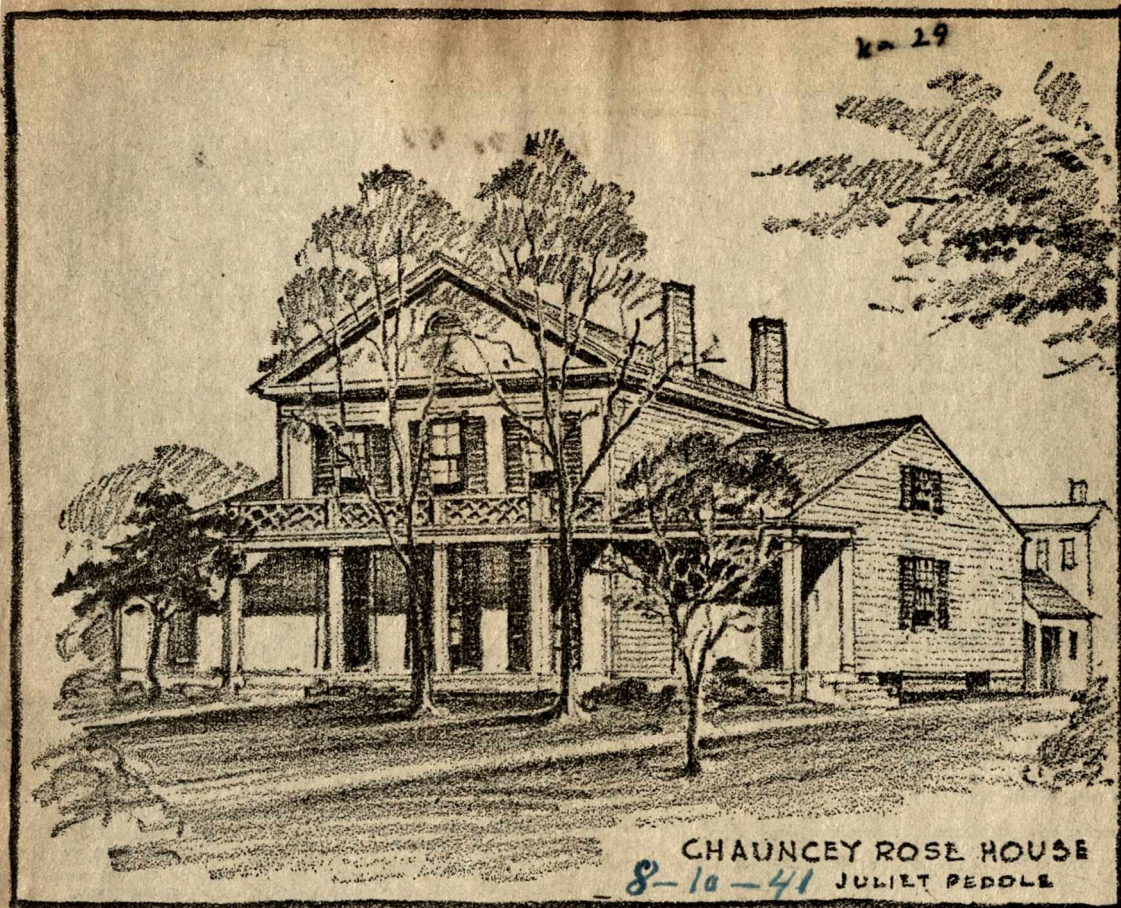
Of the circumstances of his life very little has come down to us, perhaps he had reason to be dour and taciturn, and have fierce dogs to keep the neighbors away. Tradition has it that his son was scalped by the Indians and that his

wife disappeared. Certainly, his life was colorful if not peaceful.

About 1840 the house was purchased by Nathaniel Preston, whose family has occupied it ever since. The old servants' quarters at the back have been removed and some alterations made at the rear of the house itself, but the main portion of the house is essentially unchanged.

For all that this house had only four main rooms and two halls as originally constructed, it is probably the most finished house of this period in the Terre Haute area, with its nicely proportioned woodwork and interesting doors, almost monumental in scale, and it is to be hoped that it may not have to be torn down to make way for modern needs of the community, but may stand and be preserved as a monument to days gone by.

Early Homes and Buildings In Vigo County—XXIX



Chauncey Rose Home which stood on present site of the Laboratory School. Drawn by Juliet B. Peddle Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE house which Chauncey Rose built and lived in during the later years of his life was located on the site now occupied by the Laboratory School of the Indiana State Teachers College. Many will remember it as the Hemingway House, which it was called after it became the home of his niece, Miss Susan Hemingway.

Mr. Rose's connection with the city and its development are pretty well known, but it may be of interest to mention that he came here first in 1817 and then went up to Parke county where he stayed until 1825. In that year he returned to Terre Haute and stayed here the remainder of his life. During the years in which he made Terre Haute his home, he was very active in promoting the development of the town and establishing educational and philanthropic institutions.

Among his business ventures he built the Prairie House on the corner of Seventh and Wabash which continues at the same location today but is called the Terre Haute House. Certain early notices refer to the hotel as under construction in 1837. In 1841 it was closed and the furnishings were in storage for eight years. After it opened the second time it never again closed its doors except during alterations or rebuilding.

I mention this as it bears on the only reference I have been able to find concerning the construction date of his home. A remark in an early account of his life states that he lived for awhile at the Prairie House and he left the hotel to go to his own home at Seventh and Chestnut where he lived the rest of his life. I am sure this was before 1854 as the house is located and named on the map made in 1854. I strongly suspect that he left the Prairie House in 1841 when it was closed because the lines of his house seem more in keeping with the work being done in the early forties than that done in the early fifties.

After Mr. Rose had lived here some years he

built a handsome house across Seventh street, as he said he felt he owed it to Terre Haute to build a really good house. However, after it was completed, he did not want to leave his old home and continued to live there until his death in 1877. The other house was the home of W. P. Ijams for many years and is today remodeled to accommodate an auto service station.

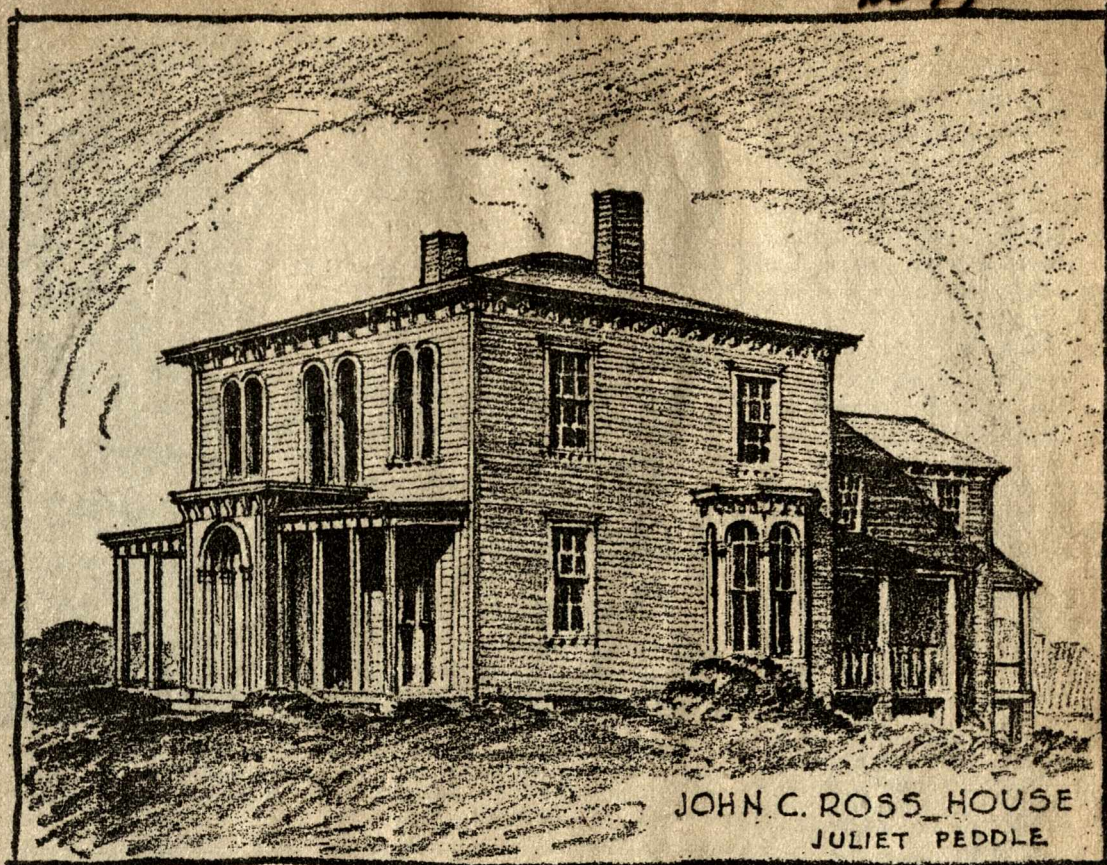
After Mr. Rose's death the house went to his niece, Miss Susan Hemingway. At her death in 1909 it was left to the Rose Polytechnic. In the course of time the house was removed and the site became a city park. This site was later purchased by the Indiana State Teachers College and the present Laboratory School erected upon it.

Mr. Rose's home was never a house intended to impress the town. But it was substantial and dignified and well designed in an unostentatious manner in keeping with his sterling qualities and quiet tastes. Set as it was in a grassy orchard it had much of the atmosphere of a New England farmhouse.

The east wing opening off of the parlor contained Mr. Rose's bedroom and library. This library was interesting both for the books it contained and for the many interesting and important conferences that were held there which affected the growth and development of the community.

The photograph from which the above sketch was made is dated 1880 from which I assume that the altered form of the house which many of us remember in the Hemingway House, was brought about by changes made by his niece after Mr. Rose's death.

It is only recently that I have become aware that the Hemingway Houses as it stood at the time of its demolition was not the Rose House in its original form, and have been pleased to find that the original house had simpler and to me more pleasing lines.



JOHN C. ROSS HOUSE
JULIET PEDDLE

The Ross Home, Which Stood on an Eminence at Fifteenth street and Washington avenue. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

1-4-1942

THE ROSS HOUSE stood north of Hulman street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets on a hill overlooking what was then the Wabash & Erie Canal but is now the railroad tracks.

This house was built by John C. Ross, whose early home was in Searsport, Me., where he was a custom house officer and a merchant. In 1839 he and his wife and two sons, Frederick and Clifford, moved to Oxford, Ohio, where they lived until they moved to Terre Haute in 1847. A daughter, Charlotte, was born while they were in Ohio.

Mr. Ross opened a store in Terre Haute which the early directories indicate carried dry goods and groceries. In 1854 his son, Frederick, went into the business with him. It was this son who later was elected mayor of Terre Haute. In the same year he purchased a good sized plot of ground in the outskirts of the town on the bank of the canal where he planned to build a house. At that time it was an ideal spot for a home—near enough to town to get in regularly to conduct business but actually in the country, and the canal provided a constant source of interest as the passing boats could be seen from the house.

I thought when I started looking up the material on this house that Mr. Ross had built soon after purchasing the land in 1854, but the directory of 1858 still gives his residence as down in town and not until 1864 do we find him given at the address of his new home. The house must have been built in 1862 or 1863 in order for him to have got settled in the house and listed in the directory by 1864.

The above illustration was made from a photograph taken shortly before it was demolished and does not show it at its best as time had then laid its hand rather heavily on the house. I have not tried to restore it to its original state for lack of information which would enable me to do it accurately. One feature which had gone by the time this picture was taken was the cupola or Widow's Walk, which was in the center of the house. Mr. Ross came of a seafaring background and his great grandchildren, the Rosses of Butternut Hill, tell

me that he added this feature because it recalled the houses he knew and loved in his early home. Besides with the house perched up on the hill the way it was and no houses intervening there must have been a fine view of the town and the surrounding countryside from this cupola.

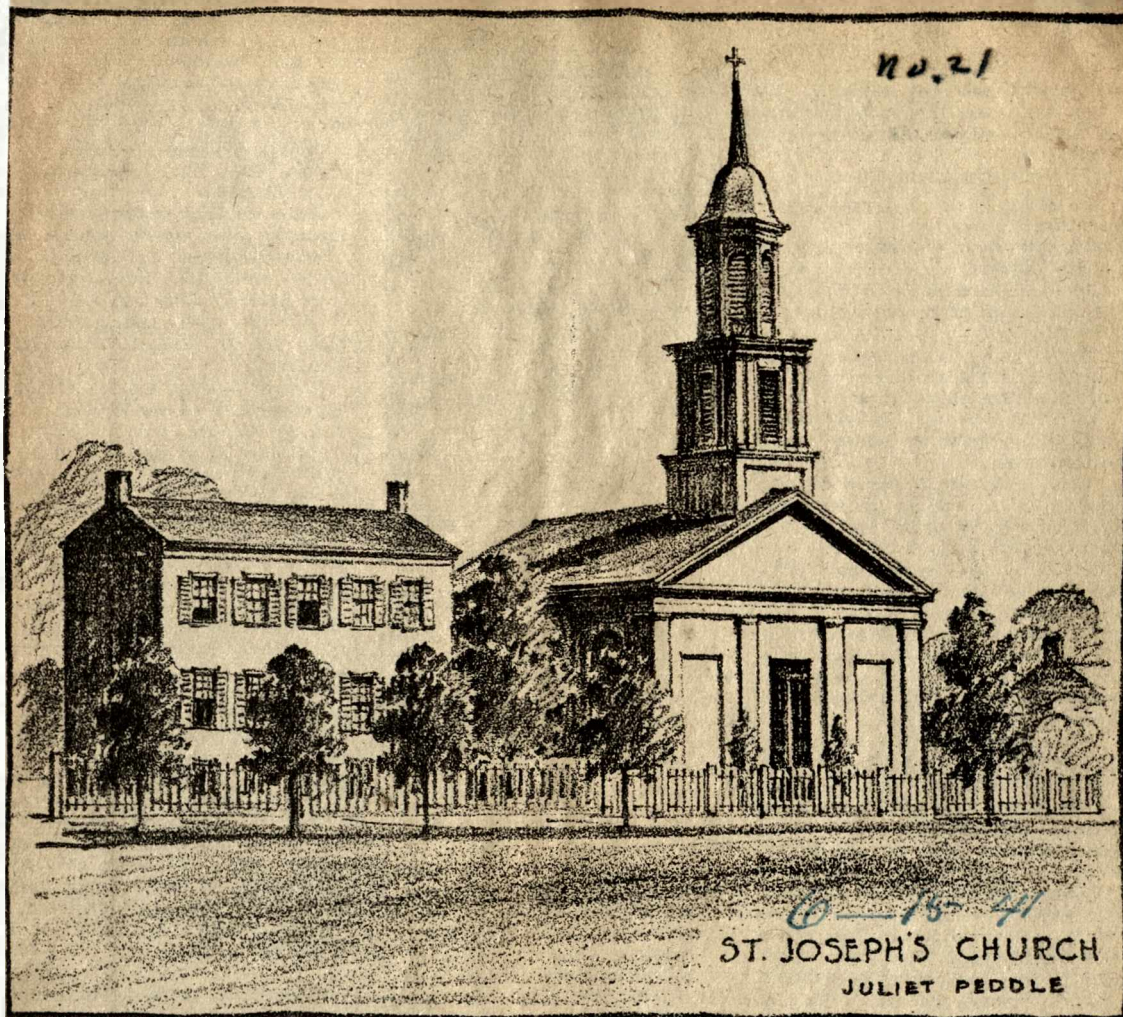
The house was well built and had especially fine woodwork and a most interesting stairway. For a number of years it must have been the attractive spot its builder intended it to be. There were trees then, and Mr. Ross planted shrubs and there was a border of yucca plants on each side of the drive leading down to Hulman street, several of which can be seen today. Many good times were had in the house. I have been told by Miss Rulia Mahan, who lived a short distance down the canal from there then, of seeing a crowd of young people come to a party at the Ross house by way of the canal, the young people singing as the boat approached.

After a few years, however, the canal was filled and the railroad took the right of way and dirt and smoke and industry crept in in the wake of the trains.

In 1871 Mr. Ross died and for some time his widow, Mrs. Mary H. Ross, lived in the house by herself. In 1894 Mr. William McKenzie bought the property and during the period preceding 1905 Mrs. McKenzie conducted an orphanage in the house. Just what the duration of this venture was I do not know, but in 1905 Mr. Leonard Mahan bought it.

Since 1937 it has been owned by the Chauncey Rose School. Shortly after the property came into the hands of the school the house, which had then fallen into a bad state of repair, was taken down. There is nothing to mark the site today except the cellar hole and the yucca plants.

We regret losing an interesting house like this one but when its environment changes as completely as this one has, it is perhaps better that they be entirely removed and keep the old house only in memory for in our imagination we can restore it to its original appearance and are not disturbed by the changes which have taken place.



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILT IN TERRE HAUTE. DRAWING BY MISS JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE first Catholic church building in Terre Haute was St. Joseph's church and stood in the same location as does St. Joseph's church of today.

The earliest account of activity in the Catholic church here concerns a visit of Bishop Brute in 1837. A Catholic lady by the name of Mrs. Williams heard of his contemplated visit and spoke of it to her friend Mrs. James Farrington who, though not a Catholic herself, offered her large home in which to hold a service.

It seems fairly certain that the Bishop made arrangements at this time which culminated in the building of St. Joseph's church. A lot was bought early in 1837, and before the year was out the church was started. In 1838, while here on a visit, Bishop Brute wrote that "the walls were already 20 feet from the ground" and drew a sketch in his letter showing how the building looked. The church is thought to have been finished during 1838 but was not dedicated until 1840.

The first priest was Father Buteux, a missionary priest who was working over an extensive area with his log church at Thralls Station as his headquarters. This little church was named Ste. Marie des Bois—St. Mary-of-the-Woods today. Father Buteux ministered to St. Joseph's parish until about 1841.

In 1842 Father Lalumiere came to Terre Haute, and the church grew and prospered under his guidance. In 1848 the property to the south of the church at Fifth and Walnut was purchased and "The Old Brick School" which was standing there was remodelled to be used as a girls' school. This school, called "St. Vincent Academy," was opened January, 1849 with 28 pupils. It was conducted by

the Sisters of Providence. This later became St. Joseph Academy.

The church building was remodeled in 1866 by adding a new vestibule, a new front, a new tower and steeple, and enlarging the windows. This gave quite a different character to the exterior of the church.

In the early seventies St. Joseph's Academy became the St. Bonaventure Lyceum under the Franciscan Fathers, but was later returned to the Sisters of Providence under the old name St. Joseph's Academy.

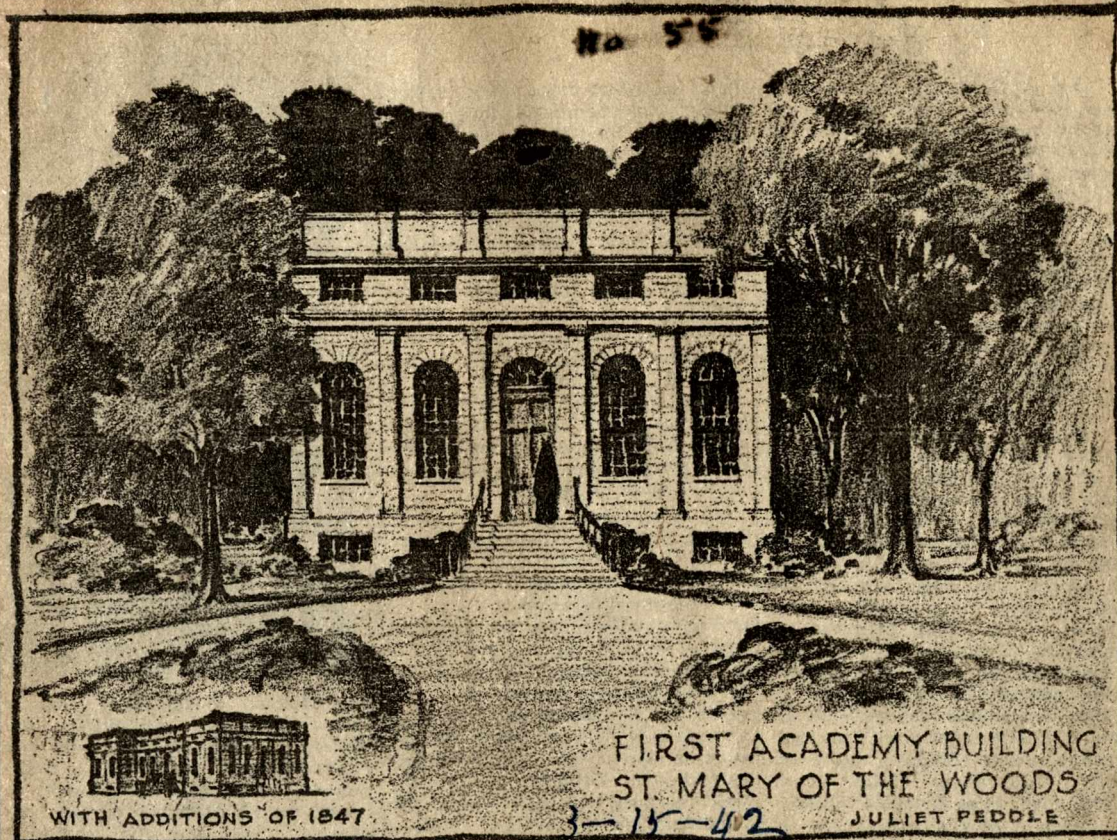
By 1909 the old church was outgrown and in need of repairs, and it was agreed that it would be better to build a new building than repair the old one. Accordingly in 1910 the old church was torn down and a new one started. This church was dedicated in 1912 and is the church we know today except for such work as was required in repairing the damage done by a fire in 1934.

The illustration above is based on a drawing in the border of the map of 1854 and shows the church and St. Vincent Academy as they were at that time. The sketch in Bishop Brute's letter shows a round apse which is not apparent in the view here shown.

This picture shows the school as remodelled to be used for St. Vincent Academy, but the window arrangement does not conform to that shown in a drawing made in the seventies, which fact suggests that further alterations were made in the school after 1854. It was torn down only a year or so ago.

These buildings have undergone many changes until the original structures have entirely disappeared, but I believe this is the only one of the early churches whose present day building is located on the same site as the original church.

Early Types of Buildings In Vigo County



The First Academy Building, St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terra Haute Artist and Architect.

THE first Academy Building at St. Mary-of-the-woods was located approximately where the front part of the present Foley Hall now stands.

This building was erected for the Sisters of Providence who came to this country from France to establish their order here. This order was founded in France in 1806. By 1840 the group had increased in size and strength so that they were now in a position to send missionaries on to other fields where their services might be needed.

The diocese of Vincennes seemed to be fertile soil for such an enterprise, so a little group of six missionaries headed by Mother Theodore left their parent house in France and made the long and perilous journey to the backwoods of Indiana to establish their work in the new land. It was not an easy trip under the best of circumstances, but for sisters who had lived very sheltered lives to cross the ocean and journey to the wilds of a country whose language and customs they did not know was a real undertaking and a test of their courage and faith. It took them from July 16 to Oct. 22, 1840, to reach their destination.

They had understood that the new foundation was to be located in Vincennes, which was the cathedral town of the diocese, and were at first dismayed to find themselves sent to this isolated spot in the woods, and even the house where they were to live not completed. Due to a fire earlier in the year the original frame church was gone and the priest's cabin, 15 feet long and 13 feet wide, was serving both as the church and his home. It was a situation to test their courage and faith, but they met their problems as they came along, and the present institution is a witness to the fact that they succeeded.

For their temporary needs Joseph Thralls let them use one room and the attic of his house. They were rather crowded and not very comfortable, but were able to manage until a better arrangement could be made.

Their new home they wanted to see as soon as possible. Mother Theodore says in her diary, "The day after our arrival we went to look at our new house now building. Like the castles of the knights of old you cannot see it until you come up to it. Do you think, however, that it is built on the model of Father Buteux's? No, indeed. It is a pretty two-story brick house 50 feet wide and 24 feet deep. There are five openings in front. The first stone was laid Aug. 17, and it is already roofed. Today they began plastering, but there are yet neither doors nor windows; all is being done little by little."

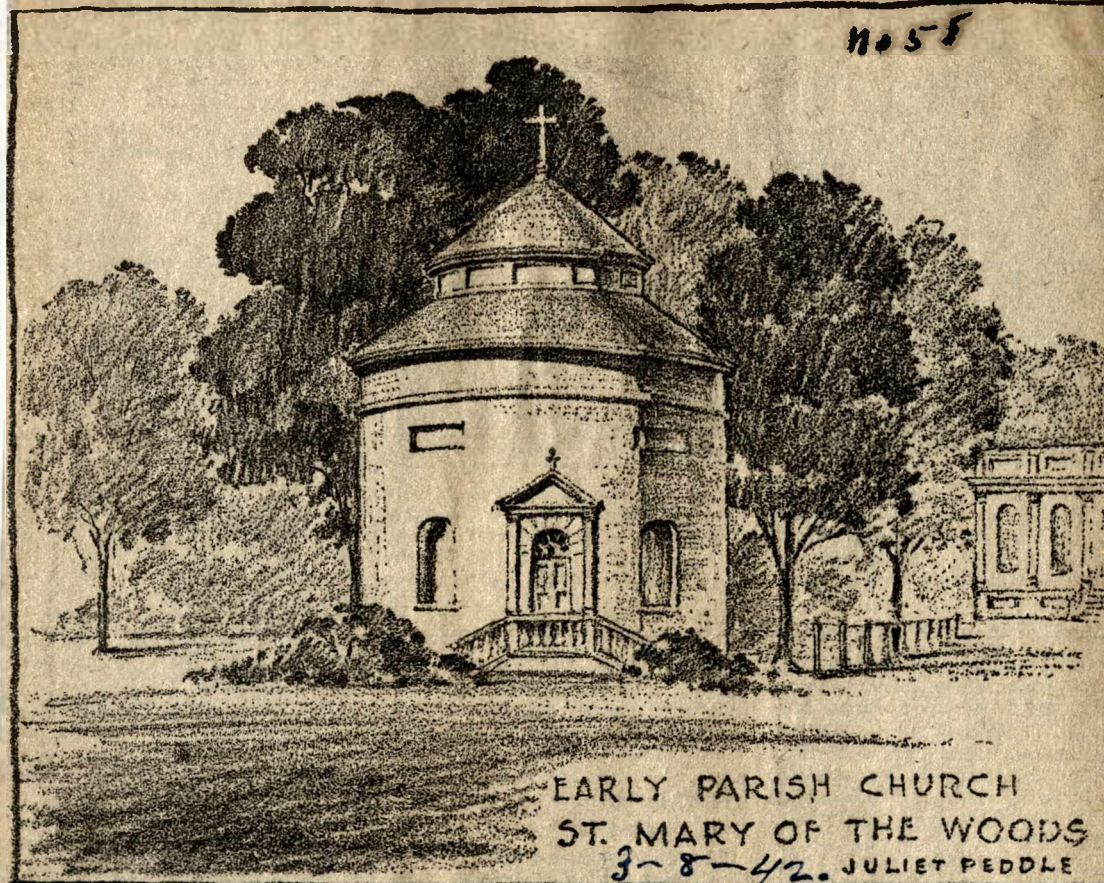
By spring when this building was completed, which was desirous to house them, they decided to use it for a school and purchase the Thralls house, which they would enlarge and adopt for their own needs.

Though many obstacles were encountered during the ensuing years the enterprise grew, and in five or six years it was apparent that some additional accommodations must be provided. Accordingly, they added wings to the two ends of the original Academy Building as shown in the thumbnail sketch. This was completed in 1847 and served the community in that form until 1869 when it was taken down and replaced by a new larger building.

As in the case of the early church there is no entirely satisfactory picture remaining to use of the Academy Building and it is necessary to combine evidence. The above drawing follows more or less the early pencil sketches in an old notebook in the archives of St. Mary's and a photograph of an old water color.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to be sure that all the details are correct, but one characteristic which all of the early drawings have in common is the French flavor to the design which reflects the origin of the institution and is different from the usual style of architecture employed for such buildings in this period.

Early Types of Buildings In Vigo County



First chapel built on the grounds of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. Drawing by Miss Juliet B. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE earliest Catholic church in Vigo county was located on the campus of what is now St. Mary-of-the-Woods but was then called Thralls Station. The church was approximately on the site of the Conservatory of Music.

Father Buteux, the first priest, was appointed by Bishop Brute in 1837 to serve a parish which included Terre Haute, Brazil, Sullivan, Montezuma, Merom and in Illinois the North Arm of the Grand Prairie, Paris, Coffeetown and Lawrenceville and the countryside surrounding these towns.

At Thralls Station there were only three or four log cabins. Father Buteux purchased from Joseph Thralls a site twelve rods by twenty-four, for fifteen dollars and erected upon it a small frame church called St. Mary-of-the-Woods by Bishop Brute. Father Buteux lived in a log house and boarded with the Thralls.

This church served until February, 1840, when it was destroyed by fire. Father Buteux had been informed that a group of Sisters of Providence from Ruille, France, were to come to St. Mary-of-the-Woods and establish themselves there later in the year, so because of the need of providing a place for them and the handicap of a depression which followed the panic of 1837 he did not rebuild the church immediately. He got along as best he could for a while using his cabin for the church and also the building that sheltered the sisters.

In 1842 a new church was started but it was not until 1844 that it was dedicated. By this time another priest was in charge of the parish. Father Buteux had resigned in 1841 and was succeeded by the Reverend Anthony Parret who stayed only about a year when he was sent to Washington, Ind.

The church, which is the one illustrated above,

served the community until 1866 when it was razed to make way for buildings of the Institute of St. Mary-of-the-Woods. A new church was erected at that time, where it now stands in the village of St. Mary's. This, with a few changes, is the building we know today.

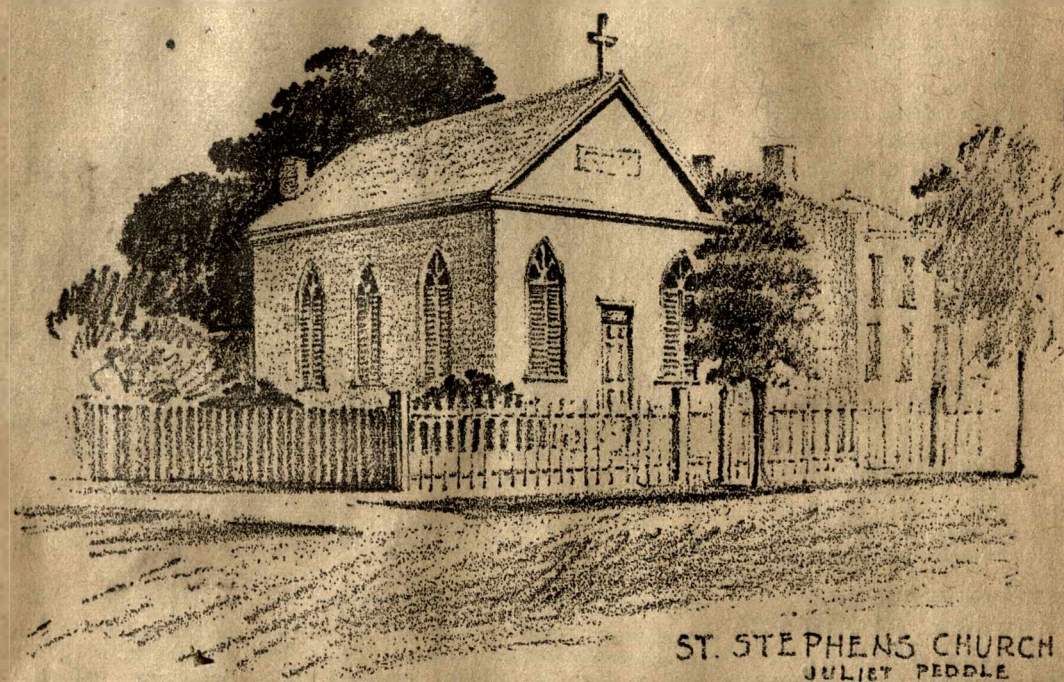
The church which was completed in 1844 has been described as "a small brick building modeled on the Pantheon of Rome. The structure had no windows in the walls, and the only light was admitted through small half circle windows in the dome. Those who remember it describe it as closely resembling a jail."

No entirely satisfactory picture of this church survives and there are some variations between the existing drawings and descriptions. The accompanying illustration was made from a photograph of what was either a water color or a wash drawing and it shows more detail than the other one, but does not show the "half-circle windows" mentioned in the description. The library and research departments of St. Mary's have been most generous in making any information they have available to me.

The building is particularly interesting to me because of its style and I should be very much interested to know just why it was selected. In this period and the years that preceded it, it was much more usual to find Greek prototypes used than Roman ones. Thomas Jefferson was one of the few designers of the day who seemed to prefer the Roman characteristics to the Greek, and he also used the Pantheon as his inspiration in the rotunda at the University of Virginia, probably the best known building of this type built during this period. It, however, had windows, which this building and the Roman Pantheon did not.

Early Types Of Terre Haute Homes and Buildings

June 8-1941
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ORIGINAL ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. PICTURE DRAWN BY JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE original St. Stephen's church stood on the west side of North Fifth street between Cherry and Wabash just north of the alley.

The first record of services being held here as noted in the journal of Bishop Kemper is in 1839. The local church records say that Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Krumbhaar and Mrs. Danaldson called on the bishop, who was stopping at the Prairie House, and requested him to stay over and hold services for the Episcopalians in the community, Mrs. Blake offering her house for the services (the Blakes were occupying the Linton House at that time).

The bishop sent a Mr. Prindle in November of that year to serve the congregation and they met in such places as the courthouse and the town hall until they were able to build a church.

By 1845 they felt ready to build their church, which was completed and dedicated that year. This building was occupied by them until 1862 when they moved to the new church which had

been erected at the corner of Seventh and Eagle streets.

In later years the original building became a little theater where the Germans of the city had entertainments. Following that it became the Adelphia theater, and some years later was moved to the rear of the property to make way for new buildings on the front part of the lot.

The panel over the door contained the following inscription, "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of Living Truth."

The above illustration is based on the drawing on the border of the map of 1854 and shows the church as it was at that time. It has interested me to note that, though the building follows the simple classical lines of the smaller early churches of the day, it has Gothic windows. The cornice is still classical, but the approaching Gothic revival is apparent in the pointed windows and the simple tracery in them.

This is the earliest example of Gothic detail that I have discovered in this community to date.

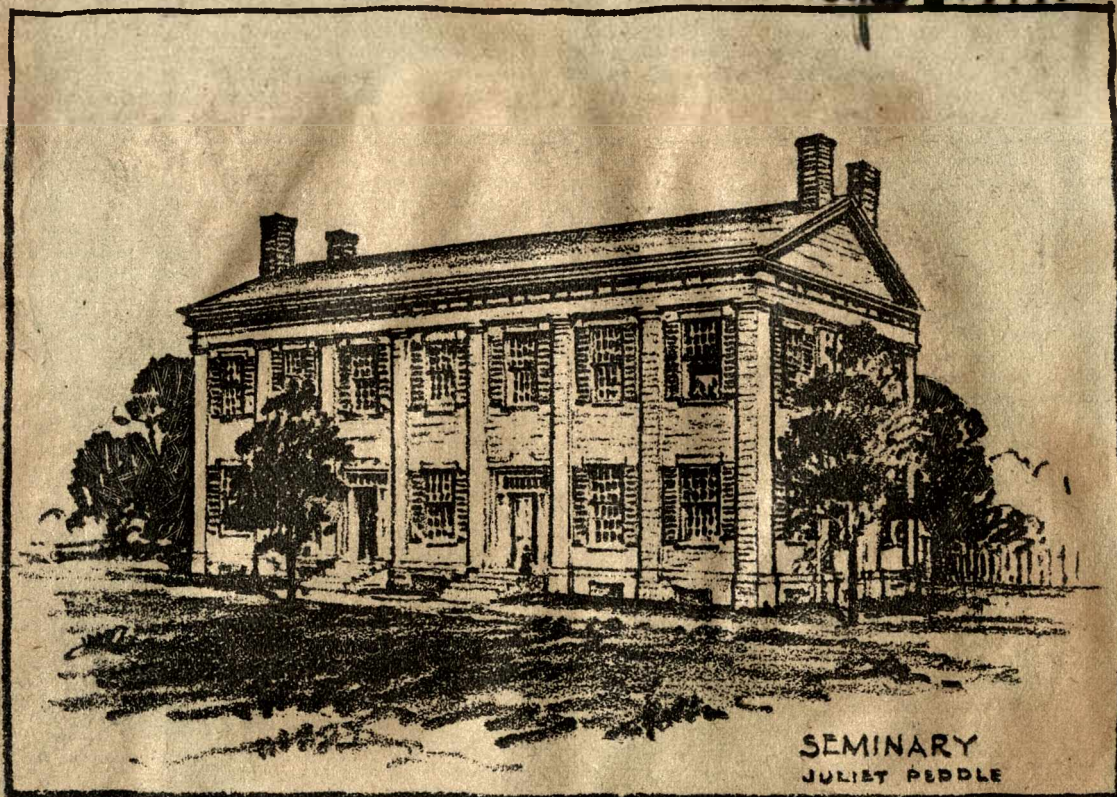
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Community Affairs File

Types of Early Terre Haute and Vigo Co. Buildings, No. XI†

April 1 - 1941



Drawing of the Vigo County Seminary which stood on the site of the Indiana State Teachers College. Drawing made by Miss Juliet B. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE Old Seminary, in some books called the Vigo County Seminary and in others the Terre Haute Seminary, was on the site of the Administration Building of the Indiana State Teachers College.

The state of Indiana was interested in the education of its young people from the beginning and quite early passed legislation providing for the establishment of schools. The above illustrated school was designed to be intermediate between the district school and the university—what we would call a high school today.

The contracts were awarded for the construction of the building in 1844, but it was not until the winter of 1847 that it was completed and opened for classes.

At the time this school was built none of the so-called public schools were free, but charged the students tuition. At a later date these fees were abolished.

Educational facilities being so much more limited in the community then than now, this school occupied a very important place in the town. The faculty, too, were almost public characters. Uncle Benny Hays was perhaps the best known of these. He insisted that class work be prepared, and if it was not done, the unlucky

student was likely to be sent over to his house to pick grapes or weed the garden for him. His unusual ideas on punishment did not prevent his being an excellent teacher.

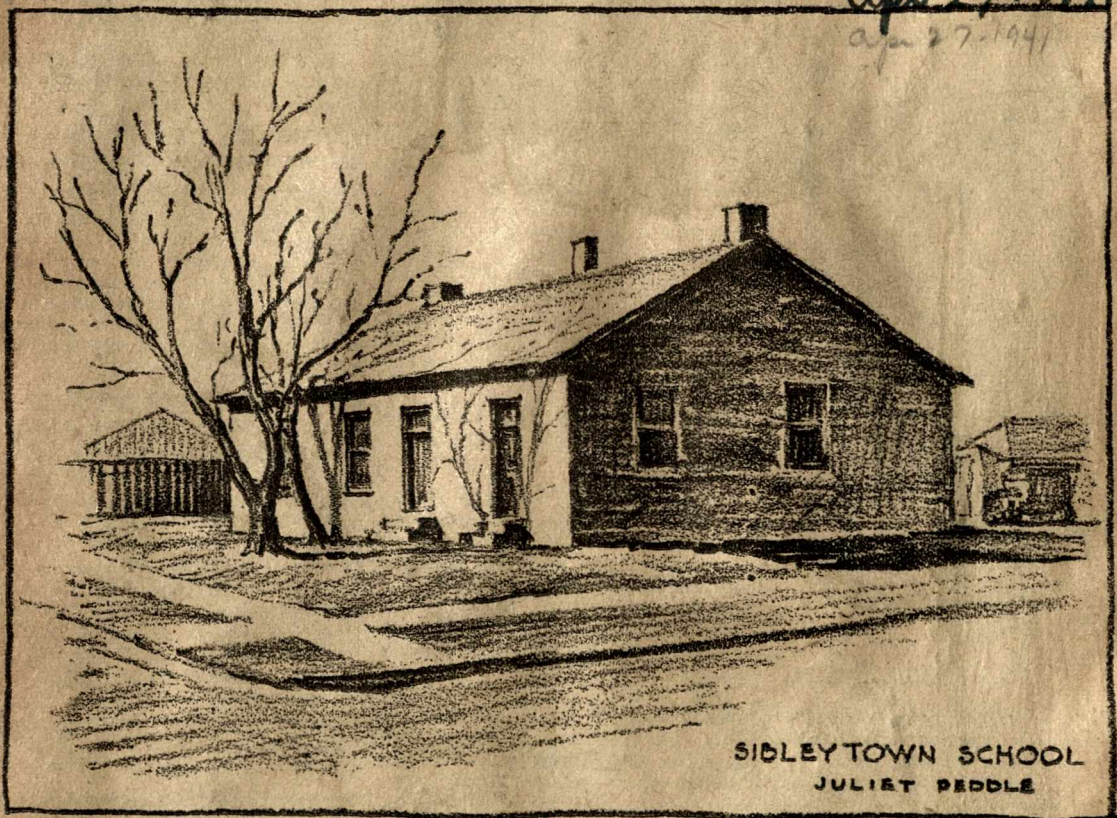
I have not been able to determine the exact date at which this school was razed, but it must have been in the late sixties, as the Indiana State Normal School with its Administration Building on the same site as the seminary was opened in January, 1870, and due allowance would have to be made for the time necessary to wreck the old building and construct the new one.

The style of this building is quite characteristic of the architecture of the day. Greek revival lines which were the keynote of most of the architecture of the period from about 1820 up to 1850 or 60 are evident in the shape of the structure, the pediment and cornice, and the pilasters or flat columns, all being suggestive of the Greek temple which was the basis of the style.

The old school had to make way for the expansion and development of the community, but the site is still dedicated to the education of youth, and the Old Seminary represented growth and higher ideals in its day so the Indiana State Teachers College is representing them today.

Early Types of Terre Haute Homes and Buildings, XIV

Apr 27 - 1941
Apr 27 - 1941



Drawing of the Sibleytown School, Old North School, 1851, made by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE building which housed the Sibleytown School or Old North School is still standing at the southwest corner of Third and Locust streets. It has been many years since it served as a school, but the essential structure is the same as the original.

The site was purchased by the school board from the Sibley heirs in 1850 and a school erected which was opened for classes in the fall of 1851. Mr. Henry H. Teel was the first teacher in the school. There were two class rooms but they must have been fairly large as they were later divided up to make smaller rooms when the building was converted to residential purposes. This change was made sometime after 1864 when the building was sold and ceased to function as a school.

I have not been able to find a drawing or photograph of the building while it still served as a school, so that I do not know what changes were made beyond what was said in an old newspaper

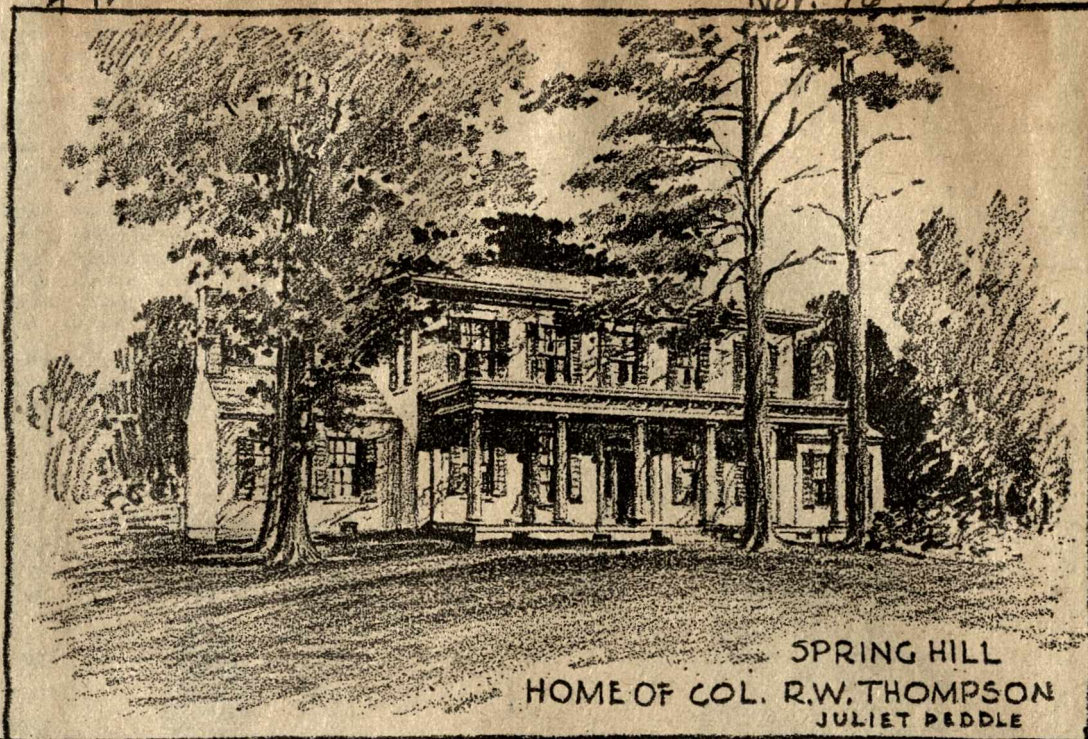
clipping of some forty years ago which stated that the principal changes in the building then were the additions of partitions to adapt it to living purposes and the usual replacements to be expected in the life of a building. The newspaper illustration accompanying the article shows the same openings as exist today with the difference that the window sash were divided into small panes which is not the case today, and it also shows the texture of the brickwork which has since been stuccoed over.

This is neither the earliest school in the city nor the most pretentious one, but I believe it is the earliest surviving building which was built to serve as a school. Numerous small private schools were conducted in early years in people's homes or in church buildings and some of these may still exist, but they belong in a different classification and I believe this can be called the earliest surviving grade or district school building in Terre Haute.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY

#42

Nov. 16 1941



SPRING HILL
HOME OF COL. R.W. THOMPSON
JULIET PEDDLE

Colonel Richard W. Thompson's Home, Spring Hill, destroyed by fire some years ago. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

"SPRING HILL," for many years the home of Col. Richard Thompson, stood on a hill on the east side of Twenty-fifth street, continued south about two and one-half miles south of the city limits.

This house is a hard one to identify with a particular owner because several families have lived here long enough to become identified with it. I am electing to associate it with Colonel Thompson as the one who occupied the house the longest of the later owners, and also because he seems to have lived here longer than in any other one house which he occupied.

A newspaper clipping some years back gives this information about the early history of the house. The article says that it was built sometime between 1822 and 1825 by Wm. C. Linton of Philadelphia who brought the plans with him from the east, (the deed records indicate that he bought the property in 1823). The brick were made on the place and the plastering, which was made of ground muscle shells, was so hard it was even in later years almost impossible to drive nails into it. The rooms were quite large and the walls thick, so thick that the window sills were sometimes used as tables.

Each room had a fireplace as was customary in that day, and the kitchen had a very large one—probably the only provision for cooking when the house was first built. The south wing had no connection with the remainder of the house, being built as a schoolroom for the two daughters of the Lintons for whom a governess was brought out from Philadelphia.

The original porch was a small stoop and the long porch shown was built later by Wm. J. Ball. Many changes were made in the building during its existence which it would be almost impossible to identify today.

The property was sold by the Linton heirs to William J. Ball in 1856, the same year in which he sold his property at Sixth and Poplar streets. A. R. Markle gave me this date and also allowed me to use a photograph in his possession as the basis for my drawing.

In 1864 Mr. Ball and Col. Richard W. Thompson

traded houses and Colonel Thompson owned the house until 1890. After Colonel Thompson disposed of it, the house passed through several hands and was rented part of the time. About nine or ten years ago a destructive fire destroyed the house so that today all that is left is the outline of the foundations. Harry Kern bought the property shortly after the fire and owns it today.

Colonel Thompson was born in Virginia in 1809. He left home and came west in 1830. A year later he settled in Bedford where he engaged in many and diverse activities such as clerking in a store, founding a school, studying law and being elected to the legislature. He was later a state senator and was elected to congress in 1841. At the end of his term in 1843 he came to Terre Haute to live—in 1847 he was again elected to congress.

He declined several offers of important positions in the government—among them minister to Austria. After Hayes' election he was finally persuaded to accept an important post—secretary of the navy. He retired from this position in 1880. He served in a number of positions also in later years and published several books.

In his reminiscences when he was 84, which was written up in the newspaper at the time of this birthday, he says he first lived at Fourth and Ohio for a year or so, then moved to the southwest corner of Fourth and Wabash and later back to the first house. For awhile he lived at the National Road House at Eleventh and Wabash. In 1852 he built the house at 1138 South Fifth street (then open country) on land he had bought two years earlier.

In 1864 he traded with Mr. Ball and went to live at "Spring Hill." I do not know whether he lived at "Spring Hill" the whole time which he owned the house, but I do know that he spent his last years in town at his home at 1200 South Sixth street where he died in 1900.

This was a house of more than usual interest on account of the people who lived there as well as its own character, and was well enough built that it might have graced the landscape for some years to come if the accident of a fire had not destroyed it.

No original

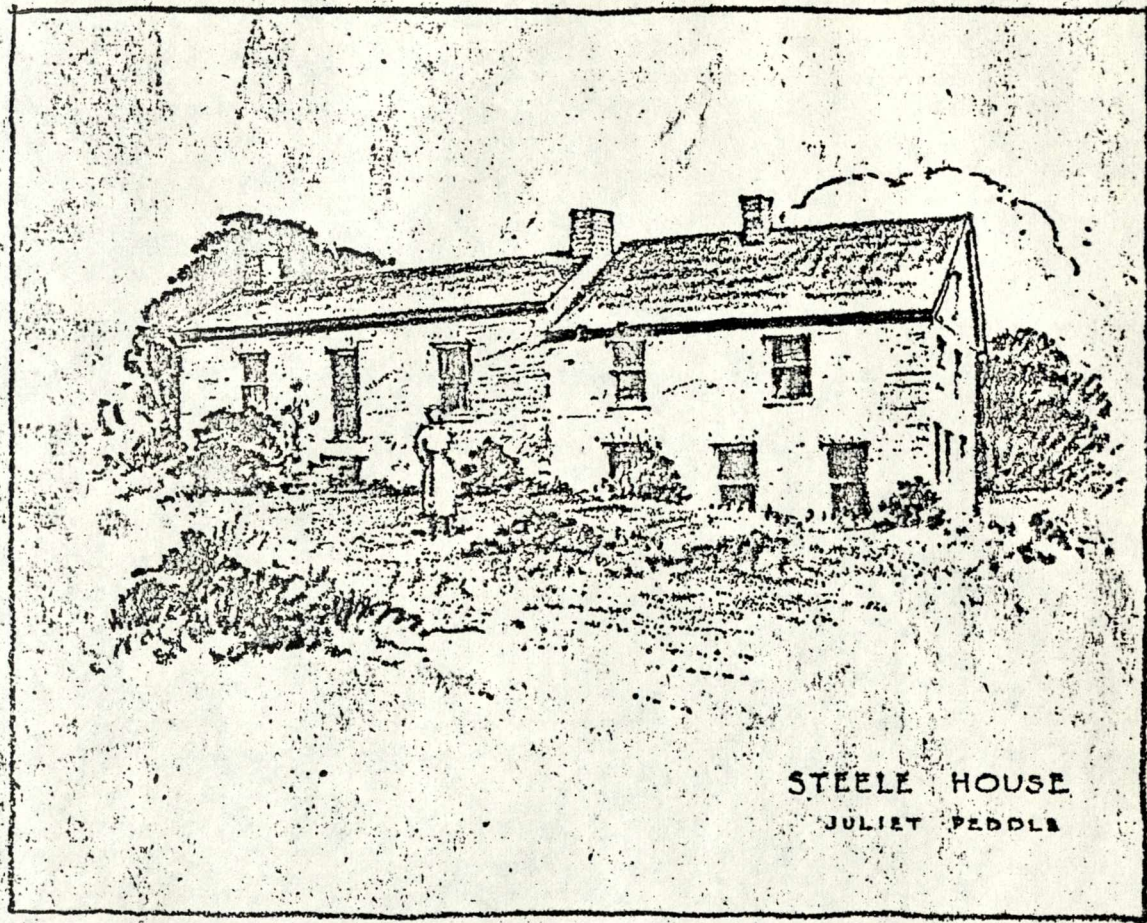
FEBRUARY 2, 1941

EARLY TERRE HAUTE HOUSES—NUMBER II

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STEELE HOUSE
JULIET PEDDLE

THE STEELE HOME SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY. ETCHING BY JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST.

THE above house, which in a modified form has been known as the Steele house in recent years, was built by Jesse Jones in 1820. It was located six miles south of Terre Haute, about a mile west of U. S. 41, on what was in earlier days the principal thoroughfare between Vincennes and Terre Haute and points north.

Jesse Jones and his wife came west in 1817, shortly after they were married, and bought this farm, which then had only a cabin standing on it. They later built a brick house for themselves, probably the one-story portion on the left in the picture, which has a chimney at each gable end. At some later date the two-story portion on the right was added.

Latch String Always Out.

In this house they raised seven children and always found room for the passing stranger who could not make his destination by nightfall. The log cabin was converted into a blacksmith shop, which provided an added service for the traveller who passed by. The Jones house was one of the regular stopping places for travelling ministers in early days, and Mrs. J. M. Hedges tells of her joy as a little girl in being allowed to accompany her father, who was a minister, when he was to stay at the Jones house, as they always had such a good time there. They were hospitable to all.

Jesse Jones very early cleared land for an orchard and nursery, which were the first in this community, and he continued for many years to

provide the neighborhood with trees and plants he had raised.

Until comparatively recent years the house was owned by the Jones heirs. They sold it to William J. Clute, who had the property for 17 years. In 1920 Malcolm Steele bought the farm and has since made a fine dairy farm out of it.

The Steeles gradually worked the old house over into an attractive and comfortable modern house, retaining the simple lines of the original house, but adding plumbing and other modern appointments, to make the house liveable today. The above picture shows the house as it was when the Steeles bought it, before they started to work on it.

Razed by Flames.

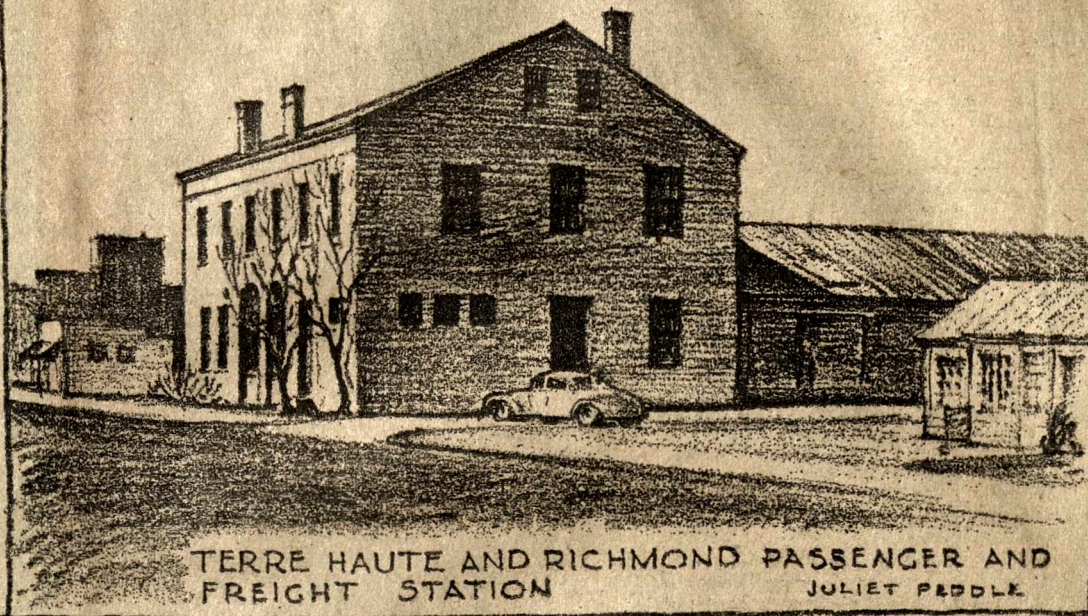
In May, 1939, they had just about completed the changes they contemplated making when fire reduced it to a pile of ruins, cleaning out everything that would burn and even damaging the brickwork. What its future will be has not been determined.

It is said to be the second brick house in Honey Creek township and the third one in Vigo county and for this reason and its historical importance along the early road, including the fact that it was one of the stations along the "underground railroad," it was about to be given a historical marker when it was burned. Perhaps it may yet receive this recognition, even though it should not seem practical to rebuild it.

Early Types of Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo County

Jan. 11, 1942

50



TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STATION
JULIET PEDDLE

TERRE HAUTE & RICHMOND R. R. FREIGHT DEPOT AT TENTH AND WABASH (MAIN STREET).

Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE first railroad station in Terre Haute was that of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, later the Vandalia Road and today the Pennsylvania Line. It was located north of Wabash avenue at Tenth street and is part of the present freight station.

The railroad was brought here largely through the efforts of Chauncey Rose. He had the cooperation and advice of John Brough, president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, in starting the enterprise. When the time came for actual construction of the road, it was through him that Mr. Rose engaged C. R. Peddle, then with the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, to bring out from Boston the first engines which would be needed to construct the road and start it in operation.

The road was finished in 1852, and a station was constructed at Tenth and Main streets. This was the one-story center portion which is just back of the two-story front we see today. The building was 60 feet wide and was constructed so that trains might run into it, the west platform and track being used for passengers and the east ones for loading and unloading freight. The south end was boarded up and passengers entered the station through a small door in the side. It is said an engine got out of control once and broke through this wall before it could be stopped. There was a large brass bell suspended near the ceiling which was rung to announce the departure of trains. The roof construction of this earliest portion of the building is interesting to note. The 60 foot span is carried without intermediate supports and the lower member of each truss is a single timber 60 feet long and hand hewn.

This first station served the road for about a year. The next year, an early account says, the Evansville & Crawfordsville (the E. & T. H.) Road was finished and a small passenger station

was erected south of Main street to serve both roads. The map of 1854 shows both buildings, each as the depot for its own line, but perhaps the above arrangement had not then been completed. The south portion of the freight house as it stands today was constructed in 1853 and is so marked on a metal tablet set in the front of the building. I am told that the double arched opening in the south wall was built to allow trains to enter or leave the station from the south side. This building was constructed by A. L. Chamberlain who was very active in the building field in this period. As I understand, the front and middle portions of this building are pretty much as originally built except for the modifications required when the trains ceased to run through. Extensions have since been made to the north end of the structure.

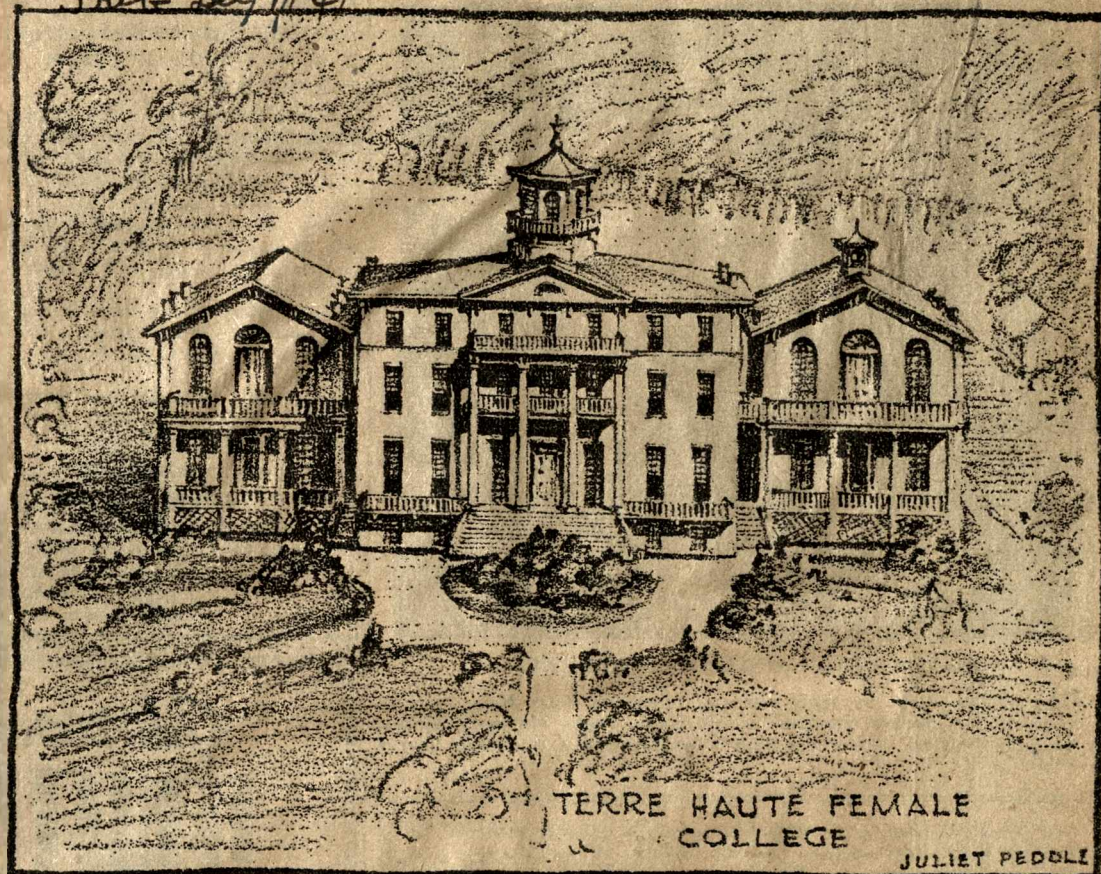
About 1860 traffic had so increased that a larger station was needed and a large brick hotel which Mr. Rose had erected at Tenth and Chestnut streets for railroad employes was remodeled and converted into a station. This was more than adequate for the needs of 1860 and served the road until 1893 when the new Union Station now known as the Pennsylvania Station was completed.

This first building seems a small station compared with our railroad facilities in Terre Haute today, but for the day in which it was built it must have been quite a large and impressive one. My first reaction on being told that this was the first station in Terre Haute was one of surprise that anyone would construct so large a building for what was then rather an experimental venture in a moderate sized community.

The fact that the trains ran into the building and that it was in reality largely a train shed helped some to explain it, but I believe it is mostly due to the confidence that the builders had in the future of railroading and of Terre Haute which was entirely justified in later years.

Early Types of Buildings In Terre Haute and Vigo County

Trile Dec 7/14



Terre Haute Female College Which in Later Years Became the Nucleus of St. Anthony's Hospital. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Terre Haute Female College was the original building of the group which is now St. Anthony's Hospital.

This school was founded by the Rev. John Covert. It was also called Covert College and Western Female College, but it started out with the above name. Mr. Covert purchased the land from James Farrington and construction was started during the year 1857. By September, 1858, the school was ready to open, and it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies including a speech by the Hon. Richard W. Thompson. Miss Grace Davis has allowed me to use her copy of the first catalogue of the year ending June, 1850, which describes the school and its curriculum and contains an old engraving illustrating the school and grounds in a bird's-eye view. I have taken my drawing from this illustration.

The school was a very good one according to the standards of its day and it attracted 232 students the first year, most of them from Terre Haute and nearby towns but a number of them from such distant points as Madison, Wisconsin; Richmond, Virginia; Fort Madison, Iowa; Bradford, Vermont, and Clinton, Iowa.

The catalogue says the school consisted of three substantial brick buildings which were "models of elegance within and without." "Their arrangements for warming, lighting, and the distribution of water are on the most approved plans of steam and gas. They contain 115 rooms including a fine chapel 40x60 feet, several large recitation rooms, ample and splendidly furnished, drawing rooms, etc." the catalogue continues.

The students were accommodated in suites of rooms, a parlor and a bedroom "elegantly furnished" which would accommodate 2 or 3 girls.

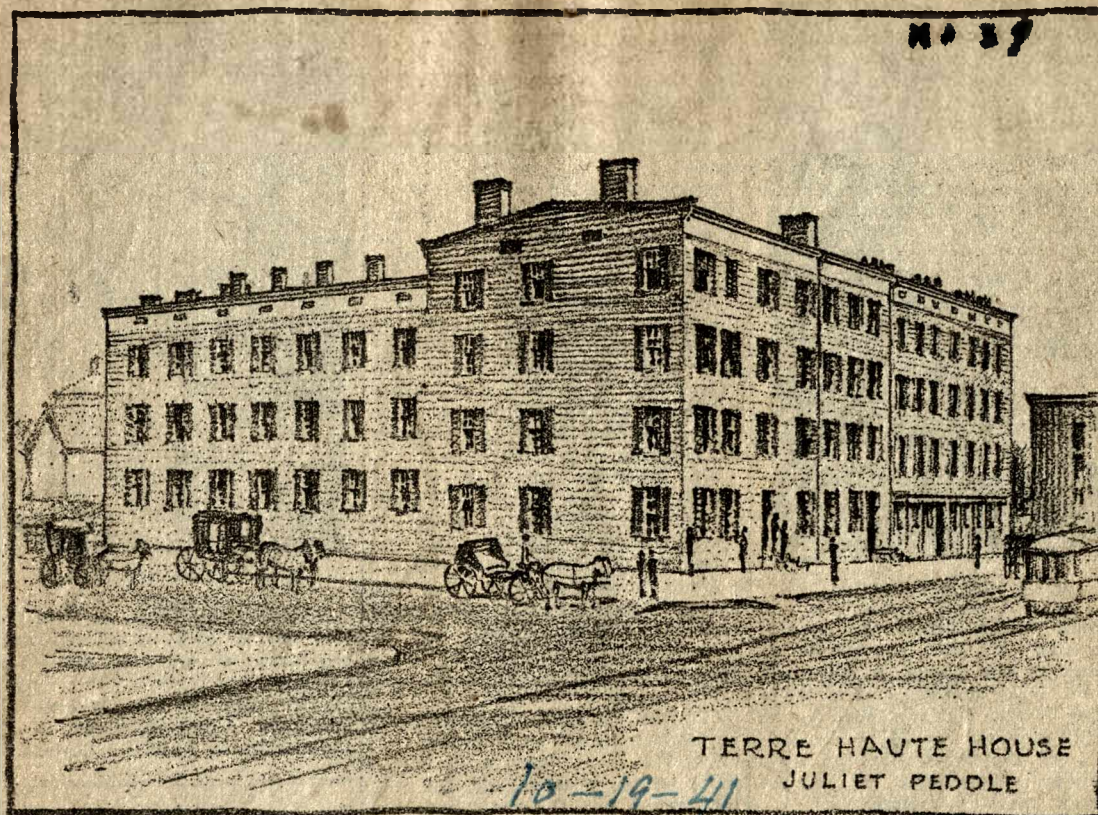
The college grounds contained 8½ acres, and there were two cottages for the teachers. I have been told that the property extended from Sixth street through to Third street at that time.

The school was backed financially by a group of local people and Richard W. Thompson was the president of the board of trustees.

In 1864 Mr. Covert gave up his interest in the school and a new school, St. Agnes Hall, which was to be a literary and scientific college for young women, was opened here by the Protestant Episcopal church with the same principal backers as the earlier school. This continued four years. After the closing of the school, the property passed to Samuel Early, the chief creditor, who sold the part now occupied by St. Anthony's Hospital to Herman Hulman Sr., in 1883. Mr. Hulman planned to establish a hospital in memory of his wife. He had the property repaired and put in good order, and this became the first St. Anthony's Hospital.

Many changes have been made since then—1901—a new wing added, 1902—another wing added, 1908—north wing built, 1910—addition to laundry, 1913—chapel constructed and in 1920 another large addition was made until the old school building has almost completely lost its identity. I understand the central portion on the west side still contains the essential structure of the first building—an early beginning which has been completely submerged in the bigger thing it has grown to be.

Types of Early Architecture Found In Terre Haute



The Prairie House, the Forerunner of the Terre Haute House. Drawing by Juliet A Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

THE Terre Haute House has always been located where it now stands at the corner of Seventh street and Wabash avenue. When it was first built, however, it was not the busy corner it is today—In fact, people thought Mr. Rose was rather optimistic to think any business would come to a hotel located way out on the prairie. As it turned out his judgment was entirely vindicated in later years.

Chauncey Rose built the hotel in 1837, opening it in 1838. He called it appropriately "The Prairie House" and engaged a very competent manager Mr. Theron Barnum, who gave excellent service to the guests of the hotel. But the time was not yet ripe for a hotel at this location and Mr. Rose finally decided to pack the furnishings and close the hotel for a few years until conditions were right.

In 1849 he opened again under the management of T. C. Buntin who was in charge until 1852. Mr. Humaston followed him. It was in 1853 that the histories say the name of the hotel was changed still calls it the Prairie House. This change may have been made while the map was in the process to "Terre Haute House" though the map of 1854 of being drawn.

Mr. Rose owned the hotel until 1866 when it was sold to the Terre Haute Hotel Company who sold it in 1874 to H. Hawkins of Indianapolis. He in turn sold it to W. B. Tuell. In 1888, after his death, another hotel company took over, and it is the heirs of Crawford Fairbanks, who was one of the members of this company, who own the hotel today.

I had hoped to illustrate the hotel from the original working drawings which were in existence only a few years ago, but since they cannot be located, I am using the most reliable pic-

ture I could find to represent it in its earlier years. This is a photograph made about 1869 which is in the possession of the hotel. This is almost identical to the illustration in the city directory of 1858, but I use it in preference because the directory shows only the south elevation and the photograph shows the southwest corner and is more comprehensive and more accurate.

If I could have found them, the plans would have shown how large the building was originally, and I can only guess by the difference in window heights between the three story portions and the four story one that these wings may have been later additions.

In early historical notes I find references to changes in the hotel: 1855, an extension to the Terre Haute House; 1856—considerable damage by fire; 1858—additions made; 1876—extensively improved—perhaps this is when the elaborate marquee was built on the south side of the four story portion. I find this illustrated in the Gazette of 1888. The note below it states that it will not long stay as illustrated in the picture, suggesting that alterations are about to be made. Another newspaper article in 1888 says that the floor levels of the lower parts of the building are to be raised to line with the higher ones. Other changes were made in 1896, and it was finally razed to make way for the present modern building in 1927.

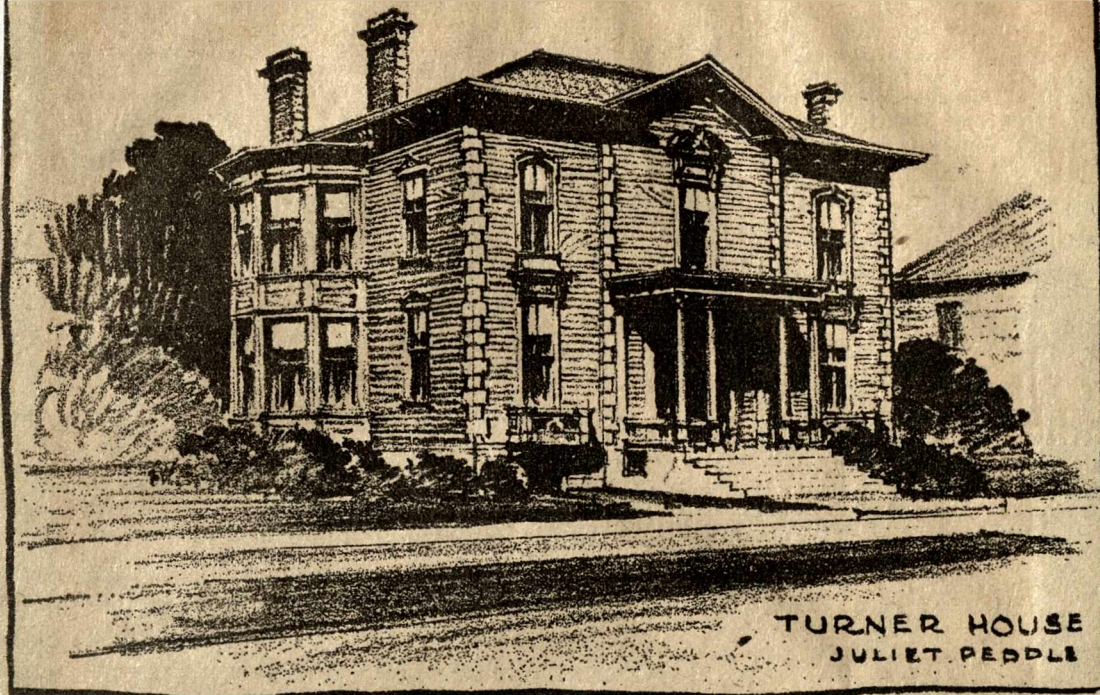
The early hotel was built around three sides of a large open court which was paved. On one side was a veranda which was the scene of many social gatherings and was known for an unusual echo.

The early dining room was on the Seventh street side and the parlor south of it. The kitchen was in the basement. All this is gone now but the organization continues, and I believe that this is the only hotel of our early town that continues to operate at its original location.

Early Types of Homes In Terre Haute and Vigo County

Feb. 22, 1942

#56



The Turner House, which stood at Center and Ohio streets and once housed the Young Men's Christian Association. Drawing by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute artist and architect.

THE Turner house was located at Sixth and One-half and Ohio streets and was occupied by the Y. M. C. A. before it was taken down several years ago.

This is a difficult house to name. It has had several owners who kept it long enough to have their names attached to it, but no one family lived here over a long period of time. It is said to have been built by Ezra Smith, the proprietor of a distillery and flour mill. Mr. Smith purchased the property about 1845 and the map of 1854 shows a house marked "Smith" at this location then. I have not been able to place the date of construction closer than this period between 1845 and 1854 except that if it was originally built as it appears in later years (illustrated above) it was probably built only a short time before 1854 as the style is not as characteristic of the forties as the fifties and sixties. Mr. Smith's occupancy seems to have been marked by only one event that has come down to us, and that was a very grand party which he gave which was a fiasco, and his disappearance following the party.

In 1861, Mr. Elisha M. Huntington, a prominent lawyer in Terre Haute, bought the property from the widow, Hannah Smith, and lived there about a year. He sold to James H. Turner in 1862.

Mr. Turner was the first to live here any length of time about whom much information is available so I have called it the Turner house.

Mr. Turner came to Terre Haute from Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1818. When he first came in 1836 he worked for Jacob Early several years, later going into the grocery business for himself. He married Miranda McDonald. They had a large family of children, a number of whose descendants are still identified with Terre Haute. Miss Rose Farrington, whose mother was Mary Turner, tells me her mother was married while they lived at this house and the reception was held here. Mrs. Turner died while the family lived here and some years later Mr. Turner married Jeannie Collett. He sold the house in 1869 to Owen Fuller.

Mr. Fuller is given in the directories as a mail contractor and stage contractor. He lived in the house until his death about 1877. His son, Owen Jr., inherited the property and held it until 1881 at which time it was purchased by J. S. Beach.

The house must have been rented during this period for it was about this time that the Genis family from Belgium lived here. Louis Genis had been sent over here by a Belgium bank to look after certain railroad interests they held here. He came about 1875 and stayed close to ten years. During the latter part of their stay in Terre Haute they lived in this house. Those who remember their sojourn here tell of their being a charming and hospitable family whose foreign ways were the delight of the townspeople who were not in the habit of having distinguished foreigners in their midst.

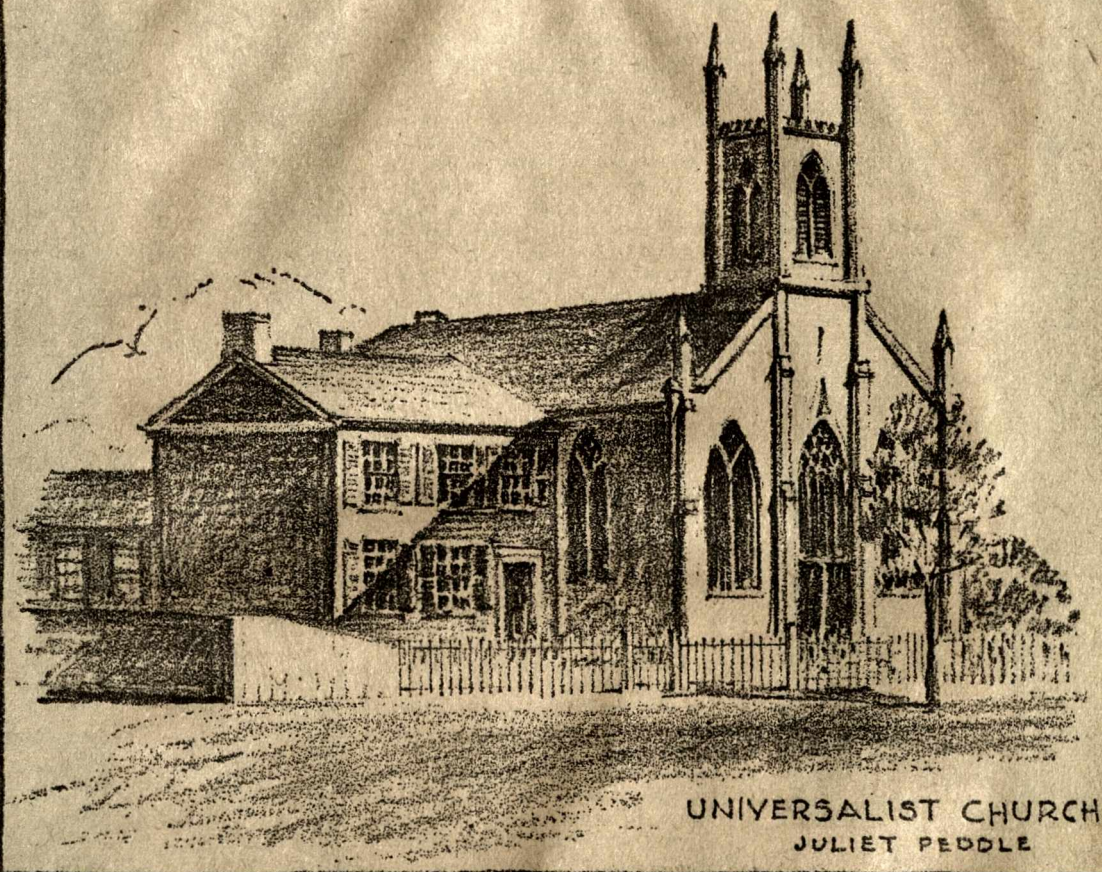
In 1891 Mr. Beach sold the house to the Terre Haute club for a clubhouse. This was an exclusive private club of the sort that is more often found in larger cities. The house was appropriately furnished and served excellent meals. I am told it was a real treat to receive an invitation to go there.

The above picture was made from a photograph taken in 1891 not long before the house was taken down. It was in bad repair at this time and I am sure that some of the details of the original house are missing. In studying the photograph to make the drawing, it seems to me that the stone work on the front—the window treatment and the entrance porch—are definitely later in character than the details shown on the side windows and are rather French in style. This leads me to wonder whether the Genis family may not have been responsible for the changes. It is unusual for either tenants or landlords to go into extensive remodeling of this kind, but it is by no means impossible.

The Y. M. C. A. bought the house in 1902 and it served as a clubhouse and residence until it was outgrown. A new building at Sixth and Walnut streets houses the "Y" now and the old house was finally torn down, the last survivor of the group of handsome houses which stood on Ohio street between Sixth and Seventh streets.

June 22, 1941

#22



THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH HERE, FOURTH AND OHIO STREETS. DRAWING BY JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE first Universalist church in Terre Haute was located on the southeast corner of Fourth and Ohio, streets facing north.

The church was organized May 8, 1841, with 12 members and the building must have been erected that year because I find several references to the fact that this church building had served the congregation 25 years when they prepared to build a new one in 1866. Rev. John Kidwell officiated at the dedication and the membership had increased by this time to 39 members.

In 1866 a lot was purchased on the east side of Eighth street between Cherry and Mulberry, where they erected a brick church costing about \$10,000. This new building had a seating capacity of 350 persons and was said to be a very fine church.

Some time in the eighties the church organization ceased to function and the building on Eighth

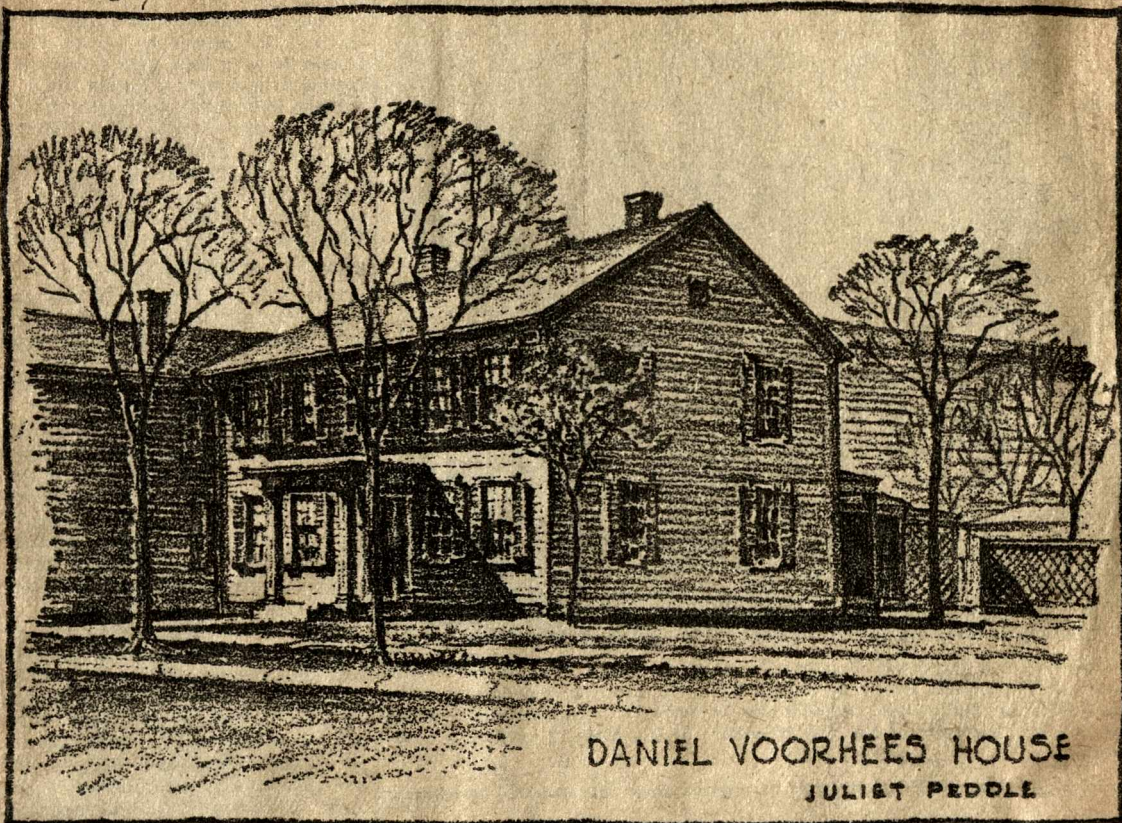
street stood idle several years. In 1896 it was purchased by the board of education for a public library. The library continued in this building until the Fairbanks Library was ready for occupancy in 1906, when the books were transferred there. Most of the time since that date it has been occupied by the Prox & Burget Company, who only moved out within the past year.

The above illustration is taken from the map of 1864. The house to the left of the church is in the original picture and I have not been able to identify it to date. I would assume, however, that it is the pastor's residence, but I may be mistaken in this.

This is another of the early Gothic revival churches and its construction in 1841 places it earlier than any other of the Gothic churches illustrated so far.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY.

3/29/42



DANIEL VOORHEES HOUSE

JULIET PEDDLE

THE DANIEL W. VOORHEES HOUSE.

Drawn by Juliet A. Peddle, Terre Haute Artist and Architect.

The Voorhees House stood at 212 North Eighth street on one of the lots now occupied by the Masonic Temple.

This property was part of a large tract of land in this part of town which was owned by Chauncey Rose in early years. Mr. Rose sold this lot to Julia and Jules Houriet in 1859 for \$900. Mr. Houriet was a jeweler in the city at that time. I believe they erected a house right away because when they sold to James H. Turner in 1860, the value of the property had increased to \$3,300 which would suggest the addition of a house in the interval between sales. Mr. Turner sold to Mathew Linn in 1863 and must have gone from here to the house on Ohio street mentioned in an earlier article. Mr. Linn then sold to John Dickson in 1867. The same year Daniel and Anna Voorhees purchased the house.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in 1827 in Butler county, Ohio, where his mother's people had come from Maryland. His father, who was born in Kentucky, derived from New Jersey. Voorhees graduated from Asbury College and studied law with a Crawfordsville firm. He first established himself in Covington as a partner of E. A. Hannagan and located in Terre Haute in 1857.

Daniel Voorhees had a gift for oratory and soon found a prominent place for himself in public life. In 1858 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for Indiana, and was elected to congress in 1860, 1862, 1868 and 1870. Upon the death of Senator Morton in 1869 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term in the U. S. Senate, and in 1878 was elected by the legislature to that office, which he filled with ability for three terms until his death in 1897.

Many interesting stories are told of Mr. Voorhees which cannot be recounted in so short a sketch as this, but he was a colorful figure and had many

friends. His southern sympathies during the Civil War put some of his friendships to a severe test, but in the main they survived the crisis and he continued to be a popular figure.

In 1878 the property came into the possession of Janet Tuller and was sold to William Paddock the following year. The Paddock family owned the house until 1904 when it was sold to Joseph Elder. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paddock lived in this house during the latter part of this period and I am indebted to them for the picture upon which the above drawing is based.

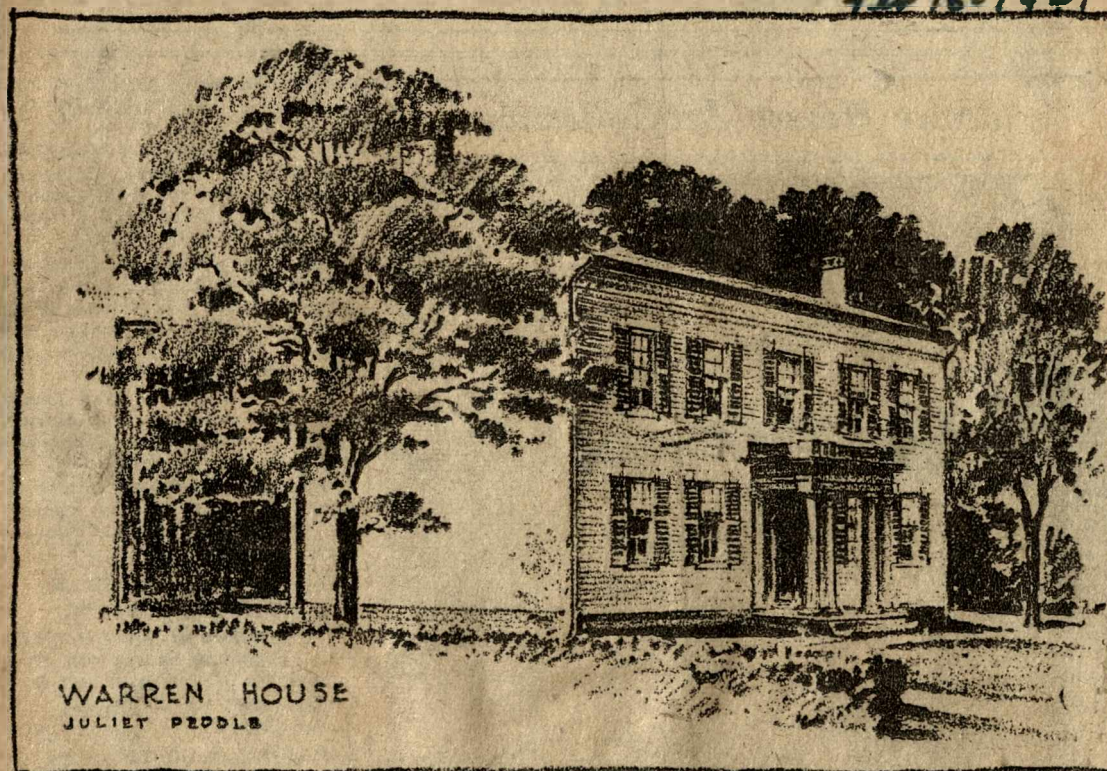
This is one of the difficult houses to name. The original builder had it so short a time that he is hardly identified with it, and the Paddocks would be the logical ones to name it for because of their long occupancy. However, there is another early house that might even more rightfully be called the Paddock house and Daniel Voorhees has no other with which he was identified for any length of time as the owner, hence the "Daniel Voorhees house."

Mr. Elder sold the house to Mr. W. W. Parsons in 1906 and he sold it to the Masonic Temple Association in 1912. They have owned the property ever since, the house being torn down before the temple was built.

This house is interesting to me in that it has the simple lines of the houses which were usually built earlier than 1859 when it was constructed. The cornice and columns of the porch are more in character with what might be expected for this period, but harmonious with the rest of the house. It was located in a part of town, which like downtown Ohio street, has changed so completely that most of the old homes which once stood there have completely disappeared.

Types of Early Terre Haute Homes, No. IV z z z

7-16-1941



WARREN HOUSE ON SOUTH SIXTH STREET. DRAWING BY JULIET B. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

The Warren House was located at 417 South Sixth street, where there is now a stretch of open lawn. It has been almost 20 years since it was torn down, but many will remember it because of its individuality as it then stood in the midst of houses of a much later vintage.

The house was built by Chauncey Warren, who came to Indiana about 1826, from New England. A few years after his arrival we find him in the mercantile business with Chauncey Rose, who later withdrew to devote himself to other interests. Mr. Warren prospered and as his family grew he felt the need of a suitable house in which to raise his family. The date of the construction of the house has been established as the autumn before the birth of his daughter, Eliza, who was born in March, 1841. Miss Eliza will be remembered for her fine work with the social settlement here.

Several rooms at the rear of the house were not a part of the original house but were added later at the time that Mr. Warren's nieces, Mary Alice and Jessie, and his sister, Eliza, came to live with them.

When Mr. Warren bought his land it was way

out from the town, which then centered around the courthouse, in open country with no other houses near by. He purchased a square block between Fifth and Sixth and located his house facing Sixth street, his barn on the Fifth street side, the orchard south of the house and the garden to the north. Time brought changes as the town grew, however, and lots were sold and other houses erected within the block.

The house was never occupied by anyone but the Warren family, it being torn down at the time it was sold by the Warrens.

The house had a graceful dignity without ostentation. The plan with the central stair hall and rooms on the two sides was similar to plans used much in colonial times, but the details, especially the columns of the porch, were definitely Greek revival in character. The house had always been beautifully cared for and one had a feeling that the house had grown in character with the years rather than disintegrated as so many old houses do. We hate to see these houses go, but perhaps it is better than to see them go through the processes of deterioration.

EARLY TYPES OF HOMES IN VIGO COUNTY

7 Feb 12/21/41



WATTON INN, NOW THE PHILLIPS HOMESTEAD, NORTH OF TERRE HAUTE. DRAWING BY JULIET A. PEDDLE, TERRE HAUTE ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.

THE WATTON INN was one of the early inns along the Lafayette road. The present house is located about three miles north of Terre Haute on U. S. 41, where it is intersected by Haythorne road and is now owned by Mrs. R. B. Phillips, who, with her son and his family, live there.

The original house was built by Mr. William Hall, who came directly to this locality from England. Tradition places the building of the house in the forties and this is probably not far off when checked with the deed records which show that the land was purchased by Mr. Hall in 1844. The family say a small log house was built first and the large one a little later. An inn, spoken of sometimes as Watton Cottage, was operated here for some years by the Halls. In 1877 the house was purchased by Mr. J. N. Phillips.

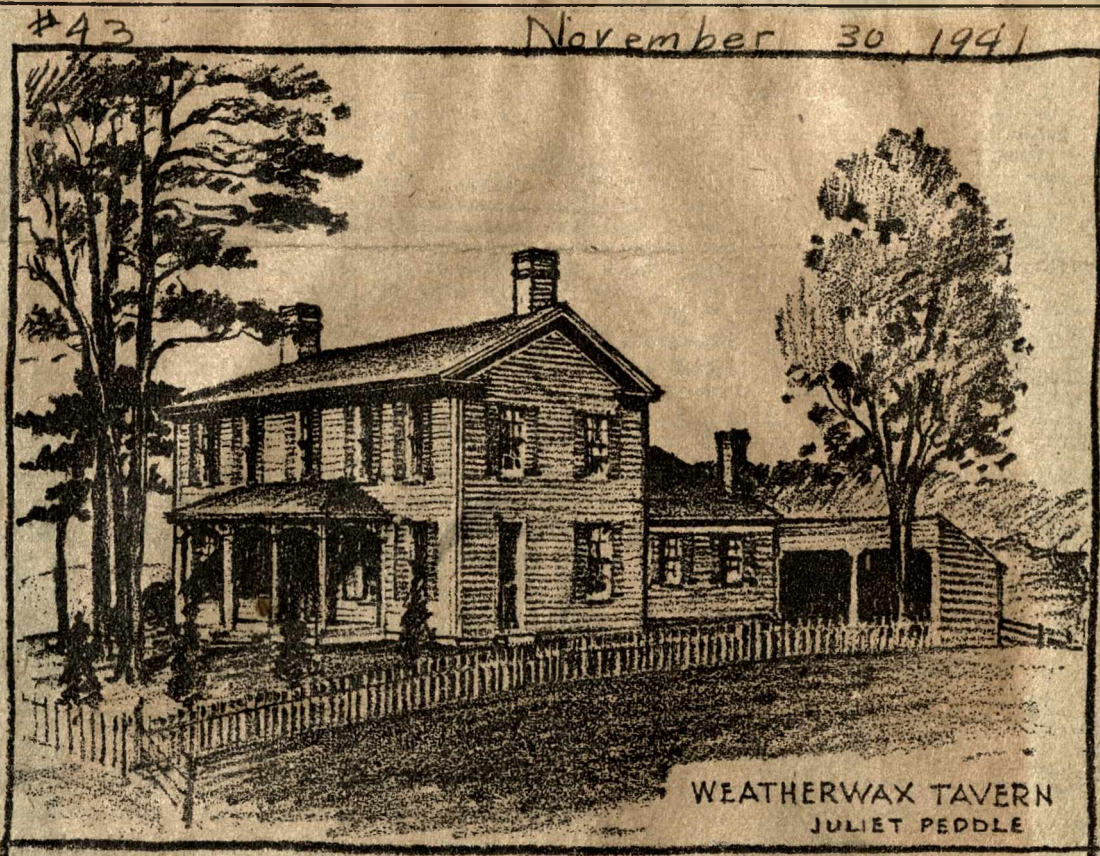
It is a curious circumstance that Mrs. R. B. Phillips, who owns the house now, is the granddaughter of Mr. Hall, but that she acquired the property from her husband whose father had purchased the property in the seventies. She has early associations with the house through her mother and later ones through her own experience.

As I understand, the main part of the house has

not been essentially changed in later years. Some details have been modified, however, and another room now used for a kitchen has been added. The old kitchen which is on the south side still shows scars where hot pots and kettles were set on the floor and burned into it. The cooking was originally done in a large open fireplace in this room. The present long front porch was a later addition and the original solid door with sidelights was changed to the present glazed door. If the house was built before 1850, as I believe, it seems probable that the gable over the center of the front of the house was not part of the original structure, but I may be mistaken in this. The original house was like so many others built at this period—designed without windows in the north or south end walls, and the spaces beside the fireplaces used for closets. Several windows have been added in these walls now.

The older houses which have survived outside of the towns are many of them fortunate in retaining their original setting, and this house is among those that time has been kind to in the growth of the early dooryard trees into fine big trees today giving it an effective setting.

Early Types of Homes In Terre Haute and Vigo County



THE WEATHERWAX TAVERN WHICH STANDS ON HIGHWAY 40 NEAR THE ILLINOIS STATE LINE.

THE house which was once the Weatherwax Tavern stands on the north side of highway U. S. 40 about one and one-half miles this side of the Illinois state line.

Tradition says the house was built by David Weatherwax in the late forties or early fifties. The deed records show that he purchased the property from Mr. John Crews and Alexander McBath. The last purchase being made in 1847. If he built not long after this date, it would bear out the tradition of the time of construction. Mr. Weatherwax operated a tavern here for a number of years. It was located far enough from Terre Haute to be well situated for travellers journeying by the slow modes of travel in those days. Many tales have come down about this tavern and spooky things that happened there, but the Glicks, who lived there following the Weatherwax family, say they know much of this is "embroidery" and suspect the rest is too, as all of their contacts with the Weatherwax family and the house tend to disprove the tales.

In 1859 David Weatherwax sold the house to Abraham Glick and went to Kansas to live. Mr. Glick owned it from that time until his death in 1900.

Abraham Glick was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1825. From 1849 to 1857 we find him a general merchant in Terre Haute. After he purchased the farm in 1859, he turned his attention to agriculture and developed a fine prosperous farm. One of his granddaughters, Mrs. Noble Johnson, who spent part of her childhood here has been able to tell me something of the house from her own knowledge and from what her elders have told her.

My illustration is based on the picture in the Atlas of 1874, as being the earliest authentic information available. The front of the house has been very little changed since then until within the last month or so when the front porch was removed. The shed at the back has been gone for a good many years.

They say Mr. Weatherwax had his own mill and took pains to cut his lumber at the right phase of the moon to prevent the wood worms working in it. The lath were all rived from oak timber by hand. There were five large fireplaces, one upstairs, three on the first floor, and a very large one in the north cellar provided with cranes for cooking. Here were made quantities of lard, apple butter, soap, maple sugar, etc. A dark room back of the fireplace held the winter supply of vegetables and a third room contained the canned food and milk and butter.

The house had originally a large double porch with center doors onto it both upstairs and down. Mr. Glick removed this porch and replaced it with the one which has been there until very recently. The gardens were full of all the varieties of flowers grown in that day, and they also raised all sorts of fruit and vegetables. The early illustration shows everything fenced in and very orderly.

After Mr. Glick's death the house passed through several hands and came into the possession of its present owner, Mr. John F. Robinson, in 1920.

The changes are not so extensive but what one traveling the highway at twilight might imagine it was the old tavern and stop and ask for a night's lodging,